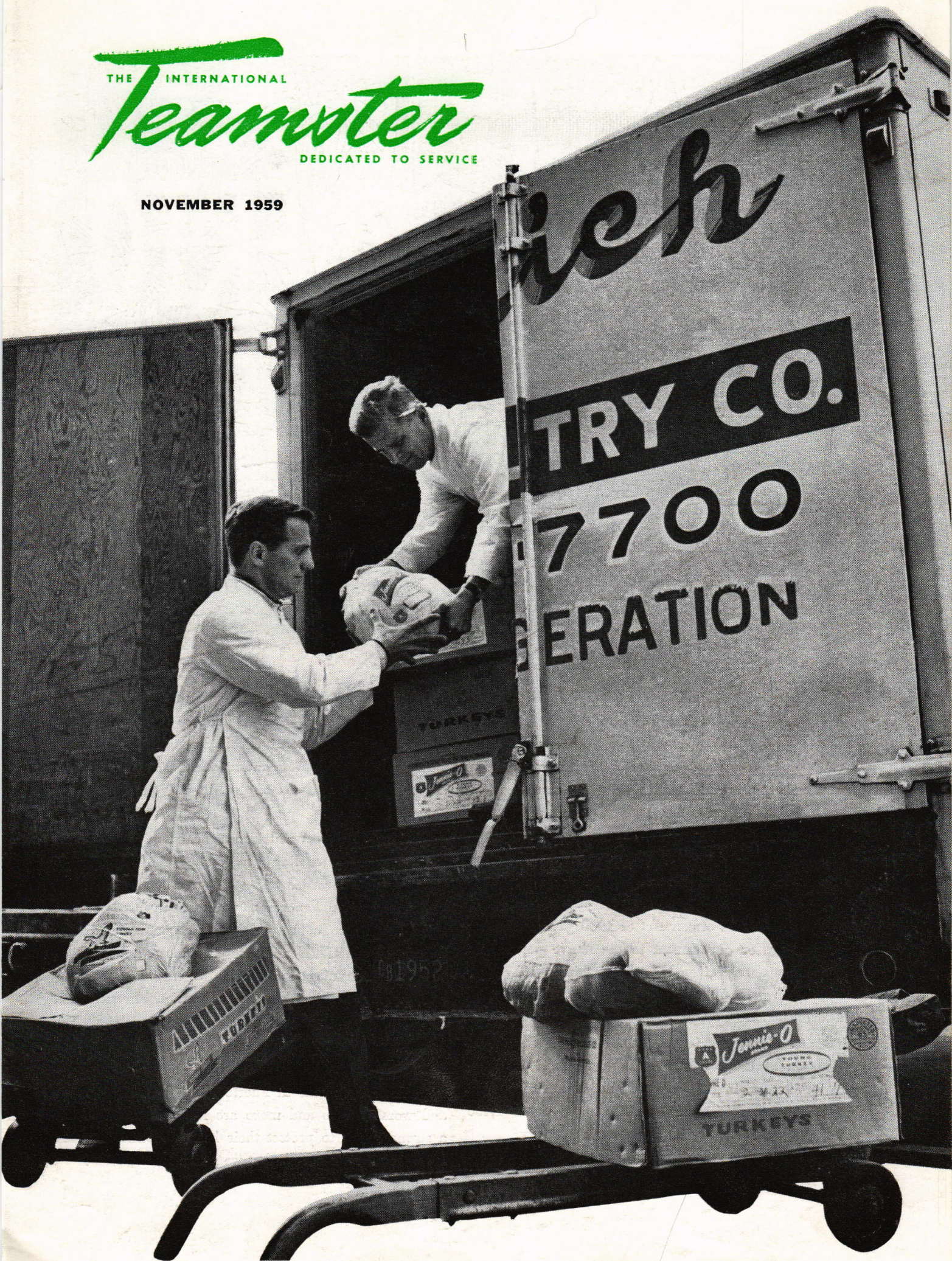
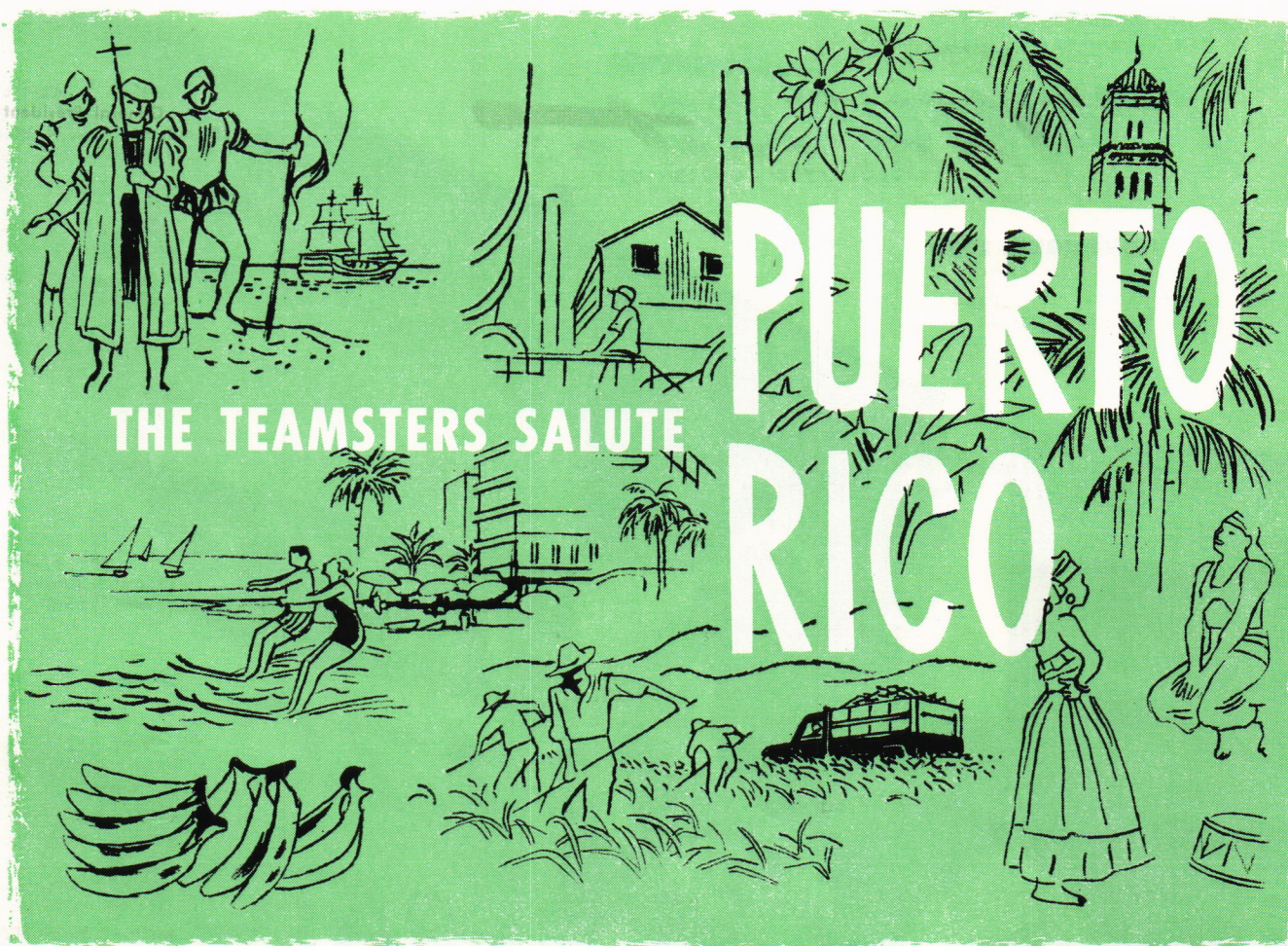


THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

NOVEMBER 1959





PUERTO RICO, ("Rich Port"), was the only land ever trod by Columbus which is today United States territory. Discovered by him on November 19, 1493, it became and continued to be Spanish until 1898

despite attacks by French, English and Dutch. In May, 1898, a Spanish-American War invasion by forces led by General Nelson Miles was successful and a campaign of public works was begun. A series of laws beginning with the distasteful Foraker Act of 1900 gave increasing responsibility for government to the native population. Puerto Ricans were given U.S. citizenship in 1917 and, as amended in 1952, the Island has become virtually self-governing.

The Commonwealth island's capital city is San Juan. Total area of the roughly rectangular island is 3,435 square miles and in 1950 had a population of 2,210,703. It is 1,000 miles southeast of Miami and about 1,400 miles south and slightly east of New York City.

The resident commissioner in the U.S. Congress does

not have a vote, but citizens of Puerto Rico who move to any of the states are eligible to vote under local election laws. A Puerto Rican Senate and House of Representatives of 27 Senators and 51 Representatives are the legislature, elected by direct vote every four years.

Just inside the Torrid Zone, the island temperature is moderated by cooling sea breezes; the highest temperature ever recorded was 92 degrees. Until recently, agriculture was important, with sugar predominant, aided by tobacco, coffee, pineapples, cocoanuts and other tropical products. Now, more and more industrialization has been effected through "Operation Bootstrap" and textiles, clothing, chemicals, plastics, electrical and electronic firms have been locating on the island. The gross product has risen over 300 per cent in 14 years. Tourism is becoming increasingly important.

As industry booms in Puerto Rico, the laboring men and women more and more are learning the need for a strong union to protect their best economic interests. It is "con mucho gusto" that we salute Puerto Rico!

THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

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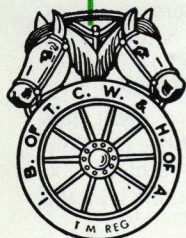
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Canadian Local Wins New Pact

Local 514 in Edmonton, Province of Alberta, Canada, has successfully concluded a labor agreement with Brown and Root, Ltd., one of the nation's largest construction firms.

The new contract may be the first Teamster negotiated agreement with the giant company, according to Charles White, secretary-treasurer of Local 514, who directed the organizing of the concern and was the chief union negotiator during the collective bargaining period.

The new labor agreement calls for a 25-cent per hour wage increase over a period of 18 months, nine paid holidays, a grievance procedure, time-and-one-half after eight hours of work and the first eight working hours on Saturdays and double time after the first eight hours on Saturdays and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Brewery Office Picks Teamsters

Clerical employees of the huge Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company in Newark, N. J. elected to be represented by the Teamsters' Union in an NLRB election last month.

The election victory is considered by Benno Merker, secretary-treasurer of Local 102, the organization which will represent the new Teamster members, to be the first break-through in union organization involving white collar workers at the world's largest brewing firm.

The election covered a unit described by the Board as "Plant Clericals" and was directed only after

Southern Conference To Meet Nov. 16-18

The Southern Conference of Teamsters will hold its annual meeting Nov. 16 to 18 at the Americana Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., International Vice President Murray W. Miller, conference chairman, has announced.

The annual meeting of the Central Conference of Teamsters began Nov. 2 in Detroit, Mich.

prolonged hearings covering a period of six months.

"Local 102 has already submitted petitions for elections among other units of the company's clerical employees," Merker disclosed. "We have every reason to believe that our recent victory has set the pattern for those elections now pending before the Board."

Travelers Aid Society Praises Local 401

Travelers Aid Society praised Teamsters Local 401, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last month for its "community co-operation," after Teamster members moved destitute young widow and her three children free of charge.

Teamsters Harold Adams, Joseph Szydlik, Maurice Brannigan, Edward Gazenski and Eugene Brannigan moved the family from a home unsuitable for fall and winter living to one able to stand the colder weather.

The young widow had earlier moved her family and belongings, but

then discovered the ramshackle condition of the house. However, she had used all of little saving in making the first move, and just couldn't afford to make another move—until the Teamsters came to her rescue.

Indiana Governor Lauds Safety Record

Indiana Governor Harold Handley presented plaques to 11 Teamster members who have combined safe driving records totaling 264 years and 13,052,940 miles. The presentation was made during halftime at the Indiana-Illinois football game last month. The 11 drivers are known as "Tobin's Team." P. E. Tobin of Bloomington, Ind., and the Indiana Motor Truck Association are co-sponsors of the selections.

Steinberg Reports Gain Of 1500 New Members

Larry Steinberg, president of Teamsters Local 20, told the Toledo *Blade* last month that his Local has initiated 1500 new members since January of this year. Steinberg's Local is one of the most community-conscious Teamster locals in the nation. Robert Findley, business agent for Local 20, is currently a candidate for the Toledo city council.

Local 135 Wins Election Victory at Trav-Ler

Teamsters Local 135 organized nearly 1000 new members in one big election victory last month at the Trav-Ler Radio Corporation in Orleans, Ind.

Actually there were two National Labor Relations Board elections before the Teamsters finally won the right to represent the Trav-Ler employees. The first election was not sufficient, and a run-off election was held.

Local 135 won both the elections. The tally in the first election eliminated the International Union of Electrical Workers (James Carey's union) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The run-off election between the Teamsters and "no-union" resulted in a 467 to 451 victory for Local 135. The "no-union" vote was eight less than their total in the first election, whereas the Teamsters tallied 200 more votes than they obtained in the first election.

Another Look at Things



ON page 4 of this issue, you will be able to see how the entire fabricated case against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is beginning to come apart. Now that the hysteria of the past two years, whipped to a frenzy by the labor-haters, has begun to die down, saner minds are taking another look at a lot of things that became obscured.

At last month's AFL-CIO Convention, the first since our expulsion from the Federation, the delegates went on record to strongly denounce the McClellan Committee, exposing the fraud which the McClellans and the Kennedys deliberately concocted in order to pass a labor law which would strike at the heart of the working man and his organizations.

What the AFL-CIO didn't spell out, but what was in the minds of many delegates and observers at that convention, was that the very committee now denounced by the AFL-CIO was the selfsame committee whose charges against the Teamsters were accepted in whole, without any independent investigation, as the sole basis for our expulsion.

What is important here is not the question of expulsion or affiliation, although our position is unchanged: we would like reaffiliation without sacrificing autonomy. What is important is the fact that many men of good will, uninformed as to the real facts, have gained the impression that in expelling the Teamsters, the AFL-CIO, through some private investigation, was corroborating what the McClellan Committee was saying. This is simply not so. The AFL-CIO took the McClellan Committee's word for it. Now it says the word is unreliable.

There are some who say, "maybe the McClellan Committee was grinding its own axe; maybe the charges were phony; but, the AFL-CIO said so too."

There has been a very clever and very successful glossing over of the fact that what the AFL-CIO really said was that "we believe the McClellan Committee charges." As you will note on page 4, the staff reports of the Ethical Practices Committee admittedly were taken from the transcripts of the McClellan hearings. These staff reports formed the basis for the

actions of the Ethical Practices Committee, the Executive Council, and later the entire convention, in expelling the Teamsters.

Now that the hysteria is gone, and now that AFL-CIO leadership no longer need fear a public trial before the McClellan Committee if they dare to denounce that Committee, the true story finally comes out. They no longer believe their own charges. It is really a cruel fraud on the American labor movement.

During the past months, other things have happened to cast a serious cloud of doubt over the so-called "findings" of the McClellan Committee.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has ruled that charges gleaned from the record of the McClellan Committee are nothing more than "glittering generalities" and are not admissible as courtroom evidence.

And the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the records of the McClellan group are not admissible in N.L.R.B. hearings as evidence because they are "hearsay" and do not meet the rules of evidence.

Because we live in a world of propaganda, the newspapers are not nearly as interested in the truth as they are in protecting their beliefs or promoting their own ideologies. The trade union movement has no place in their ideologies. Therefore, they have presented the McClellan Committee as a paragon of virtue, and have virtually ignored the later developments exposing the fraudulent nature of the whole McClellan-Kennedy episode.

As times goes by, however, the real truth of the situation will come to light. The first wind of disillusionment with the McClellan Committee is beginning to blow. We may hope that it will carry with it the stench of hypocrisy which has hovered over those who have gone to all lengths to destroy us, and have failed.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "J. R. Hoffa". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "J".

"This report is based entirely on published materials, principally the transcript of the hearings before the SELECT SENATE COMMITTEE . . ."

— Staff Report of AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee condemning Teamsters and basis for expulsion.

1957: AFL-CIO Cites Committee Record to Expel IBT

Basis for Expulsion Repudiated

THE McClellan Committee had gone out of business. The fear of the subpoena server, which had gripped so many AFL-CIO leaders for so long, had subsided. And so, as the AFL-CIO convened for its biennial convention in San Francisco last month, the long-suffering federation finally summoned the courage to denounce the Senate Select Committee as "an ill-concealed effort to discredit and weaken and, if possible, destroy" the trade union movement.

But the courage was short-lived. As the convention's leadership dodged the issue of readmitting the Teamsters (which the Painters' Union wanted to urge—see next page), it also dodged an even sharper issue: the fact that in condemning the McClellan Committee, it was in fact condemning the very

same unsubstantiated charges upon which it based its expulsion of the Teamsters Union.

At least one AFL-CIO vice president called attention to this fact. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and a member of the federation's Ethical Practices Committee, in an exclusive interview with the TEAMSTER, declared last week:

"No one has to be told that it would have taken a lot of guts to openly discuss whether or not the expulsion of the Teamsters was just and right, in view of the fact that this union was expelled under the same set of charges that we now condemn. I am sorry to say that we didn't have that kind of guts at this convention."

In issuing its scathing denunciation

of the union-busting McClellan Committee, the AFL-CIO had in fact upset its whole case against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

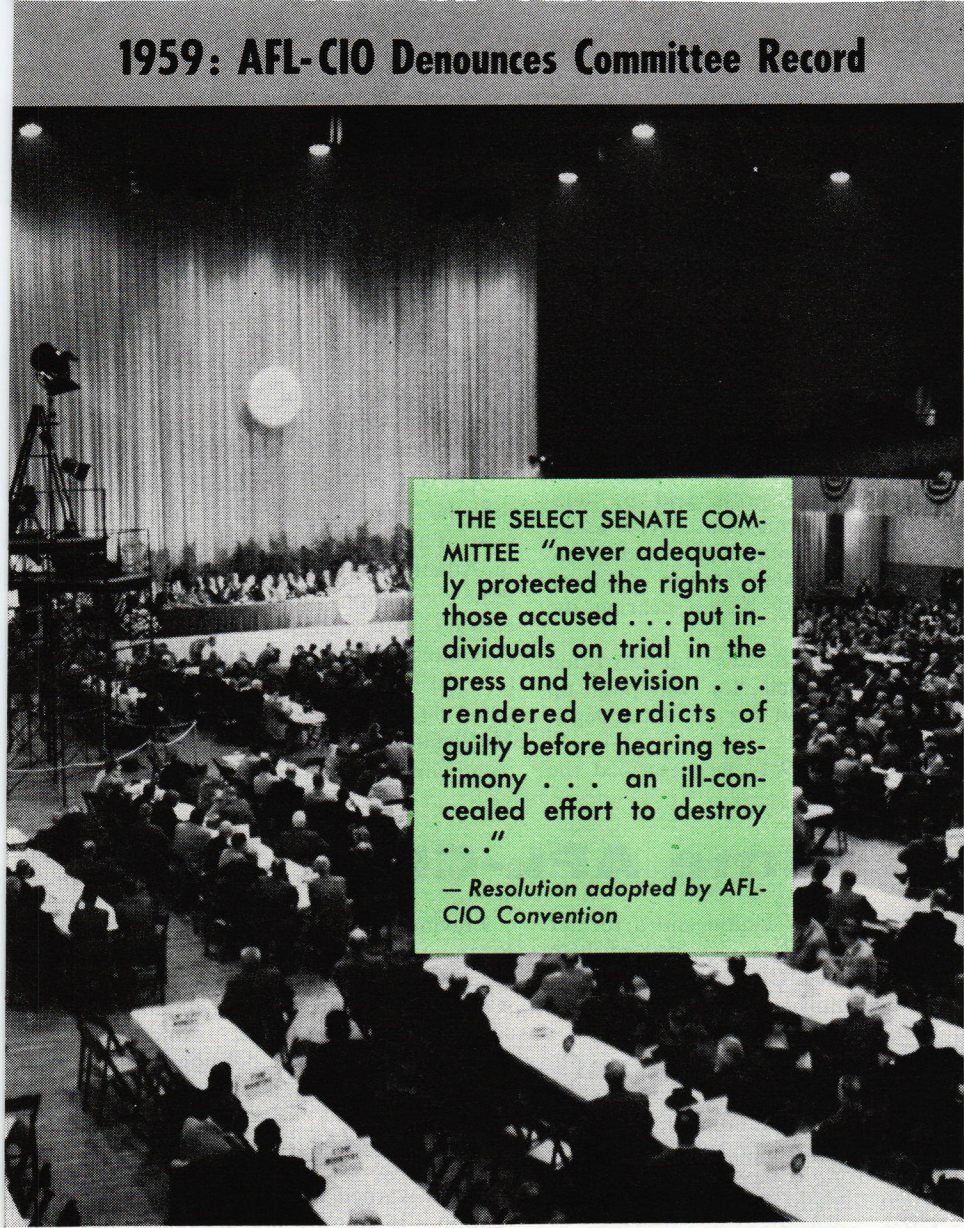
On May 6, 1957, the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee issued its initial staff report condemning the Teamsters Union, charging it was "dominated by corrupt influences."

Not only was *this* phrase borrowed from the McClellan Committee.

The introduction to the staff report stated that "this report is based *entirely* on published materials, principally the transcript of the hearings before the Select Senate Committee. . . ." (emphasis added). The report also cited the *New York Times* as one of its primary sources.

Two supplementary reports, one (See BASIS Page 6)

1959: AFL-CIO Denounces Committee Record



THE SELECT SENATE COMMITTEE "never adequately protected the rights of those accused . . . put individuals on trial in the press and television . . . rendered verdicts of guilty before hearing testimony . . . an ill-concealed effort to destroy . . ."

— Resolution adopted by AFL-CIO Convention

ganization's resolution to the AFL-CIO convention. After running into a number of Meany roadblocks, he was finally told that his resolution would not be "favorably received."

Responsible leaders of the AFL-CIO interpreted Meany's refusal to consider Raftery's resolution a clear indication that recent rumbling and dissension within the AFL-CIO made Meany afraid to present such a controversial issue to the general session.

"In other words," said an AFL-CIO Vice President, "he thought he might be beat on the floor. In my opinion he would have."

Another top AFL-CIO official had this to say: "The Painters' resolution probably would not have passed—but I don't think this is the question in point. I think the issue here is that Meany knew there would be substantial approval of the resolution and that this substantial approval would make him look bad—as, of course, it would have."

Outspoken

Rank-and-file delegates to the convention were quite outspoken in opposition to what they termed "roughshod cloakroom maneuvering."

Said a delegate from the Carpenters' International: "The issue of whether or not the AFL-CIO should re-affiliate the Teamsters' Union needed to be thoroughly discussed at this convention. If the recently passed so-called labor bill does not teach us the real value of unity within the American labor movement, then nothing will."

A delegate from the Machinists

Delegates Denied Vote on IBT

DEMOCRACY suffered a severe setback during the AFL-CIO's third biennial convention held in San Francisco last month. Working feverishly behind the scenes of the general sessions, George Meany and Company were successful in blocking a number of resolutions calling for the return of the Teamsters Union to the AFL-CIO. In the past few months, at least two International Unions, several key State Federations and many other AFL-CIO affiliate unions have adopted resolutions demanding re-admission of the IBT to the house of labor.

Recently in Cleveland, the International Brotherhood of Painters, at their 20th annual Convention, unanimously urged that the Teamsters be brought back into the AFL-CIO.

In another recent move to re-affiliate the 1,633,417-member Teamster International Union, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the Illinois Federation adopted resolutions calling for immediate re-admission.

James McDonough, President of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, told Meany that "even before the recent passage of the vicious and punitive 'labor reform legislation' there has been a steadily developing attitude in many areas of the trade union movement that the continued expulsion from the AFL-CIO of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters requires serious reconsideration."

Lawrence Raftery, President of the International Brotherhood of Painters, was determined to introduce his or-

declared: "I am not at all sure that the expulsion of the Teamsters was justified in the first place. I am sure that the premises of the expulsion, merited or not, are not presently applicable."

Stated a Maritime Union delegate: "This situation of having the house of labor divided simply doesn't make any sense. If Meany doesn't like Hoffa that's all right with me. But when we don't get a chance to discuss bringing back the largest union in the United States to the AFL-CIO—the union that has probably done more for every union in this organization than any other part of the trade union movement—I say there is something very wrong with the AFL-CIO's top leadership, if you can call it that."

Basis for Expulsion Repudiated

From Page 4

dated July 24, 1957, and the other Aug. 27, 1957, cited additional testimony given before the McClellan Committee as the basis for its charges.

No independent investigation of any of these charges was ever made by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee or any other body of the Federation.

Yet these untested charges were the basis upon which the AFL-CIO Convention expelled the Teamsters in December, 1957.

Less than two years later, this same body had this to say:

The McClellan Committee procedures "never adequately protected the rights of witnesses or of those accused by witnesses."

The Committee "has put individuals on trial in the press and by television" many questions were asked "for publicity purposes"; and some committee members "even rendered verdicts of guilty before hearing the testimony."

The Committee was "far too often used as a vehicle for whipping up hysterical support for anti-labor legislation."

The *AFL-CIO News* described the

attack as "the most outspoken criticism to come from the Federation during the Senate Committee's nearly three years of public hearings."

AFL-CIO Vice President Curran told the TEAMSTER that "the expulsion of the Teamsters Union in 1957 in Atlantic City was pushed through that convention on the basis of the charges made against that International Union by the McClellan Committee. In the 1959 convention, some two years later, we finally admit that McClellan's 'evidence' was hearsay, rumor and outright lies."

Congressmen Blame AFL-CIO for Bill

Two members of Congress, both among the strongest supporters that organized labor has, last month criticized the AFL-CIO for its failure to provide intelligent leadership during the battle against the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.

Congressman Joseph Karth of Minnesota accused the AFL-CIO leadership of mishandling organized opposition to the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.

Karth told the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention, "Least of all am I apologizing for George Meany and Andrew Biemiller, the legislative director, who I think mismanaged labor's political program all the way through Congress, which to a great degree led in the final analysis to the passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill."

Congressman John Shelley of California made similar comments to the AFL-CIO biennial convention in San Francisco. Shelley, a former Teamster, authored the so-called Shelley Labor bill which was supported by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. It was the only bill to deal fairly with organized labor.

"There are a few things maybe that should be better left unsaid, but I think one of the things that was wrong with our fight against the Landrum-Griffin bill was the lack of complete unity and cooperation and honesty between some of our own people," the Californian declared.

Strong criticism from a former officer of the Oil, Chemical and

Atomic Workers Union and a former Teamster official is expected to help shake the AFL-CIO out of its legislative doldrums.

Meany Outburst

United Nations Delegate George Meany put himself on the wrong side of the Civil Rights fence during the AFL-CIO's convention in San Francisco. It happened this way:

A. Philip Randolph, President of the Sleeping Car Porters, objected to the practice of racial discrimination involving union membership by two AFL-CIO unions. Randolph also sharply dissented with the policy of all-Negro locals in a number of unions.

From the floor, Randolph said "there is no justification for 'Jim Crow' locals whether all-white or all Negro."

At this point Meany shouted: "Who the hell appointed you the guardian of all the Negroes in America?"

Following this outburst of bad temper, Meany stormed at the Sleeping Car Porters' President for some minutes, heaping personal abuse upon him. Convention delegates—even those who might have agreed with Meany—were stunned by the unnecessary attack.

Previously, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters accused Meany, Biemiller and Walter Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president of failing to adequately protect the American worker. Reuther had nothing to say about the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill. Meany was in Europe during the battle to stop its passage, while Biemiller was confused.

Karth warned delegates to the convention, "If you are not in politics all the way up the armpits, you had better get in because your very future in the labor movement depends to a great extent upon legislative action."

"The battle isn't over," Shelley cautioned. "It was said by those pushing for a vicious killer bill that this was just a start, that next year there would be a proposal for a national right-to-work law . . . a proposal to apply the anti-trust laws to the trade union movement . . . a proposed piece of legislation putting all transportation unions under a separate public utility law and prohibiting them from going on strike . . . (and) a complete prohibition of the use of any funds whether they are from the treasuries or collected voluntarily, if they are collected under trade union auspices for political activity."

"You have fights ahead in the future and you must be united," Shelley urged. "You must have a single program, and several different departments or factions or groups of labor can't walk off, each with their own program."

McClellan 'Case' Hit by High Court

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court dismissed the McClellan Committee charges against Teamster Ray Cohen as "glittering generalities" last month, and ordered the dismissal of a special grand jury called to investigate the charges.

The special grand jury had been called by a Common Pleas Court judge at the request of District Attorney Victor Blanc to investigate Cohen and other officials of Teamster Local 107 in Philadelphia.

Blanc insisted that he needed special powers and an expanded staff of investigators to probe crimes and conspiracies charged by the McClellan Committee. He said that public welfare and safety were being affected.

Glittering Generalities

The Supreme Court, in a three to two decision ruled that the McClellan Committee charges were nothing more than "glittering generalities," and furthermore that they did not mention any "terror and dismay among the citizens which jeopardizes or demoralizes the public."

If one union may be subjected to a special grand jury investigation, the Supreme Court said, "so may one store, one bank, one newspaper, one railroad, one local industry."

Teamster leaders in Local 107 contend that District Attorney Blanc is conducting a "campaign of persecution" against Cohen and other officials of the Teamster local.

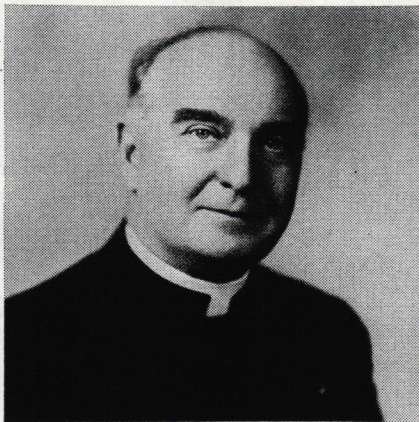
AFL-CIO Entry Near for ILA

The AFL-CIO San Francisco convention laid the ground work for its Executive Council to move for readmission of the International Longshoremen's Association. The action of the convention sustained the council's decision of last August to approve ILA reaffiliation when it found the Longshoremen's organization in "substantial compliance" with AFL-CIO principles and policies.

In August, however, the council stated that "additional progress is desirable," making formal admission conditional.

When the ILA is readmitted to the AFL-CIO it will be on a two-year probationary basis.

Sheil Assails Committee Abuses, Says Basic Rights Subverted



Archbishop Sheil

"Congressional committees have gone far beyond their original purpose," Archbishop Bernard Sheil of Chicago recently declared. "They appear to act as prosecutor, jury and judge. Thus, the hearing becomes a kind of public trial . . ."

Archbishop Sheil made his charges before the Illinois AFL-CIO Convention in September. Without specifically naming the anti-labor McClellan Committee, he accused "Congressional committees" of "subversion of a basic right, namely that of a legal trial based on due process of law."

"In the American concept of government, law and the courts are the bulwark of human rights and freedoms. It is for them to decide the guilt or innocence, before law, of the accused," the Archbishop pointed out.

"No special agency, nor any media of news, nor the general public is

endowed with the right to carry on trials of accused persons. Only the courts of law are duly established for this purpose.

"Organized labor should take a strong stand on this question," the Archbishop continued. "It should do so, not because a few of its members have been subjected to this type of trial, but because the rights and freedoms of all men are menaced. We have law that we may protect liberty. To encroach upon one is to weaken the other."

"As a result of these public hearings, the Fifth Amendment is losing its meaning, purpose and dignity. Let us not forget that this Amendment is central to the entire Bill of Rights. It is the constitutional protector of a human right. If it becomes a parody of itself, then many Americans feel, as I do, that a part of the blame rests upon the inquisitorial methods of the investigating committees."

Airing Asked

The Archbishop urged that "the whole question of investigating bodies be given an airing. If for no other reason, this should be done so that we Americans do not become a nation looking guiltily over our shoulder to see if we are being watched."

"A certain strain of self-righteousness and smug moralism has become part of the climate of our country. It is a serious threat both to healthy morality and sound liberty. It is decidedly un-American in content and purpose," he stressed.

McClellan Record Ruled 'Hearsay'

Testimony and other documents collected by the anti-labor McClellan Committee were ruled "hearsay" and not admissible as evidence last month by the National Labor Relations Board.

Teamster attorneys hailed the Board's ruling as one of the most important rulings in several years. It is a well-known fact that the distortions of Senator McClellan and his counsel Robert Kennedy were put into the Committee's record for the pur-

pose of destroying organized labor.

Frank Kleiler, NLRB executive secretary, announced the ruling September 21. It stated in part:

"The Board is of the opinion that these documents should not be admitted into the records in this proceeding, because they do not appear to come within any of the exceptions of the hearsay rule."

The Board ruling came in the internal battle in Teamster Local 777 in Chicago.

Historic Session of GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD



Unanimous Approval

Teamsters Adopt Political Program

THE Teamsters General Executive Board last month called for establishment of a national Department of Legislation and Political Education for the first time in the union's history.

In the wake of passage of the strikebreaking Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill, the Board gave its unanimous approval to the proposal by President James R. Hoffa that the union undertake a program of political activity unparalleled in the past.

"Labor can no longer say it does not belong in politics," the General President asserted. "Big business carried the fight into the political arena and the trade union movement was not prepared for it. What we have lost through political action by the bosses, we must regain through political action by the rank-and-file of labor."

Green Light

The GEB gave President Hoffa the green light to draw up comprehensive plans for a program of coordinated

political education and activity at the conference, joint council and local union level, and to tie it in with a broadly-expanded program of legislative activity by the International Union on Capitol Hill.

Boon for Someone

The new labor law represents a windfall profit for American insurance interests—a fact that has not received proper attention up until recently. For the Teamster Union, the new bonding provisions in the law jack-up bonding costs by 3000%—that's right 3000%. Secretary - Treasurer John English has been securing bonds from the Lloyds of London at approximately 35 cents per \$1000. The new law says only American surety companies can sell bonds to labor officials, and they charge approximately \$10 per \$1000.

While many local unions and joint councils have previously been active in the political arena, this will be the first time the International Union has pledged itself to provide services to the subordinate bodies and to coordinate the union's activities in the interests of a wholesome and effective legislative program at the national level.

President Hoffa directed legislative counsel Sidney Zagri to draw up a blueprint for the program for submission to the next General Executive Board meeting in December.

Led Fight

Zagri, who served as political action director for Teamsters Local 688 in St. Louis for the past five years, led the IBT's intensive fight against the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill and drew praise both inside and outside the labor movement for his constructive efforts to save organized labor from its political enemies.

President Hoffa revealed plans to



put the Teamsters political program into effect in time to become a factor in certain key Congressional districts in 1960.

'Modest'

He said that "our immediate objective will be comparatively modest—to elect pro-labor candidates in certain districts where the incumbent won by a narrow margin in 1958, and where the present office-holder proved

by his voting record on the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill that he despises the working man and hates the unions which have made it possible for him to have an ever-improving standard of living."

After 1960, he said, the program would endeavor to elect pro-labor candidates for office at all levels of government, and to make it possible for rank-and-file Teamsters "to become acquainted with the political process—how it can serve you, or how it can destroy you."

Members' Roll

Hoffa said that "when we have put this program into operation, it is my hope that our members will avail themselves of the opportunity to learn the political issues which affect their lives and their livelihood. I hope they will register to vote, and will vote with the knowledge of who is for them and who is against them.

"This program will never dictate to the rank-and-file Teamster in terms of voting for this individual or that, this political party or that one. But we will put the facts on the table, and we will try to make it possible for our members to make informed de-

cisions on political issues and candidates."

The General President emphasized once again that the political and legislative program would not be tied to any single political party.

He said that "it is not now nor will it ever be our purpose to support one political party at the expense of the other. We have learned through bitter experience that it must be the individual we support, not the party. And, our support must be based upon those individuals who understand the problems of the American worker."

The General President had this to say concerning the right of unions to embark upon political education programs:

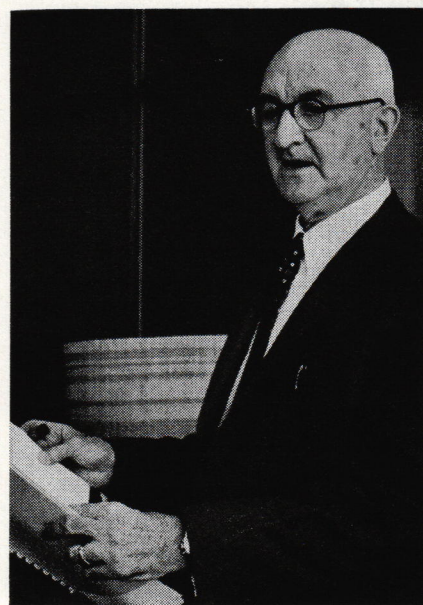
"You will hear from every reactionary force in this country the hue and cry that 'labor unions have no business in politics.' I say to every member of this International Union that we will be out of business unless political action becomes as normal to the conduct of our affairs as collective bargaining. The rights of unions to protect the interests of their members through political action, are as valid as those extended to every segment of our free society."

'What we have lost by political action, we must regain by political action' — Hoffa

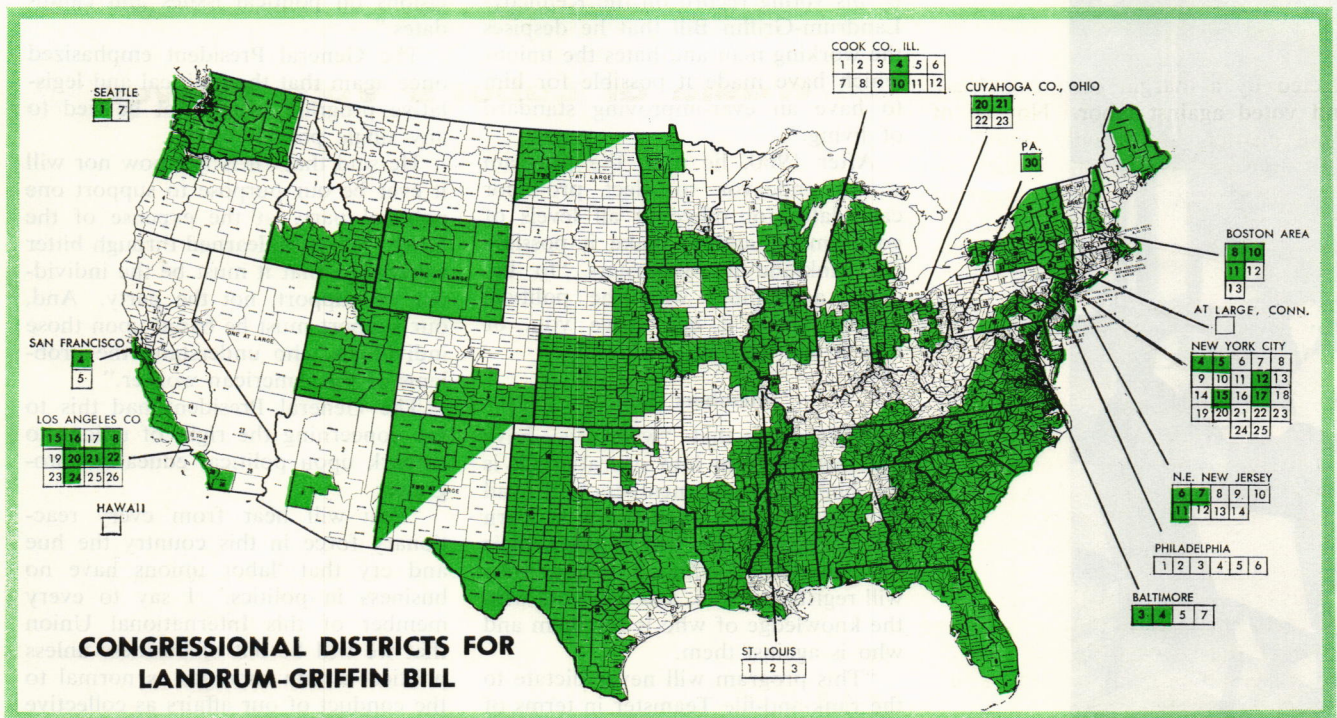


Vice President Gibbons

President Hoffa



Secretary-Treasurer English



Teamster Political Program

Union Sets Immediate Goals

“REGISTER to Vote” and **“Get out the Vote”** campaigns by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1960 could produce immediate results in changing the anti-labor complexion of Congress and the White House.

The four charts on the accompanying pages, prepared by the newly-created Department of Legislation and Political Education, illustrate the wisdom of conducting these campaigns.

Chart number I indicates how two Republican Congressmen, who come from working districts but who constantly vote against the best interests of organized labor, are elected to Congress year after year because there is no effective program to get labor union members out to register and to vote.

Marginal Districts

Chart II points out the 56 marginal Congressional districts in the nation where the incumbent Congressman was elected by a margin of 5% or less, and where he voted for the anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill.

Chart III illustrates the areas of the nation where there are Teamster members, and by comparing Chart II with Charts III and IV it is not hard to visualize how politically effective Teamsters could be if they would organize registration and voting campaigns.

Primaries

Chart IV shows the various states that conduct Presidential primary elections every four years to determine which Presidential candidate the state delegates to the national political convention will support.

Congressmen William Ayres of Ohio and Carroll Kearns of Pennsylvania are studied in Chart I. In each instance it is obvious that organized labor is not conducting an effective political program.

In Ayres district, which is heavily populated with United Rubber Workers, organized labor represents about 90% of the total population. Of the voting population, organized labor represents an even greater percentage. However, note that out of the total 329,000 people eligible to vote only

244,820 people registered to vote. And of the total number registered only 190,965 actually voted on election day.

This type of inactivity, and waste of voting power, keeps an anti-labor Congressman in office to legislate away the legitimate rights of organized labor. Previous to 1958, Ayres had always won by a margin of 5% or less. However, last year he won with 10.1% margin.

More Ineffective

The record of organized labor in Congressman Kearns' district is even more ineffective. There organized labor represents about 95% of the total 410,290 voting population.

Yet only 265,928 people registered to vote, and of this total only 188,403 actually went to the polls and voted. Kearns was the victor by only 3.8%, but he would have been defeated easily if organized labor had conducted “Register to Vote” and “Get out the Vote” programs for his opponent who was pro-labor.

Fifty-six districts similar to Kearns are illustrated in Chart II. They are districts where the Congressman was

Waste of Labor's Vote Power

elected by a margin of 5% or less, and voted against labor. Not all of these districts are heavily populated with organized labor, but in many of them there are sufficient members of organized labor to make the Congressman aware of the fact that he cannot vote anti-labor in Congress.

In the majority of these marginal districts organized labor, voting independent of party labels, but rather on how the candidate stands on issues affecting organized labor, can be the determining factor.

Through effective "Register to Vote" and "Get out the Vote" campaigns, the Teamster members alone could determine victory or defeat for Congressional candidates.

The Teamsters Legislation and Political Education Department will be designed to provide materials and assist in developing these campaigns, according to present plans.

It is not only in Congressional elections that Teamster families can make the full impact of their vote felt. The same reason applies to Presidential elections. Simple organization of registration and election programs can produce tremendous results on the attitudes of Presidential candidates, if these programs are properly and efficiently conducted.

In Chart III, the membership of Teamster families across the nation

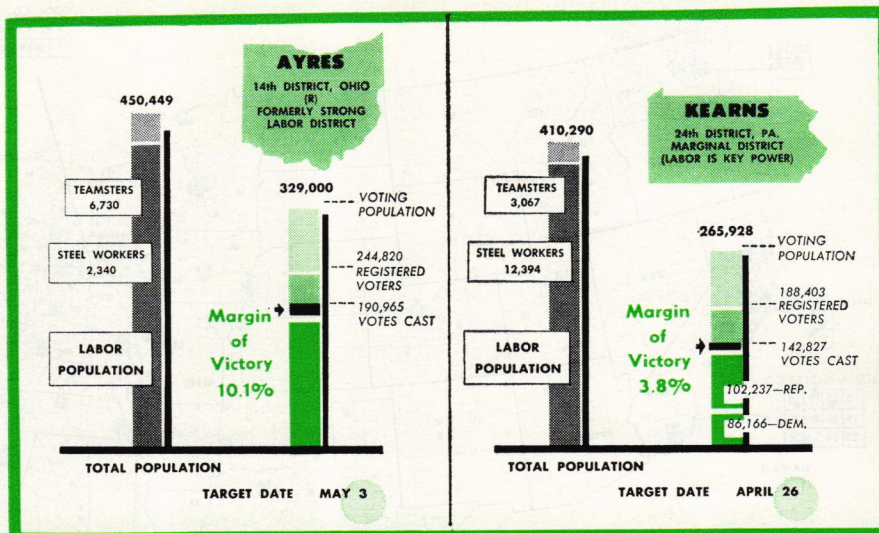


Chart I

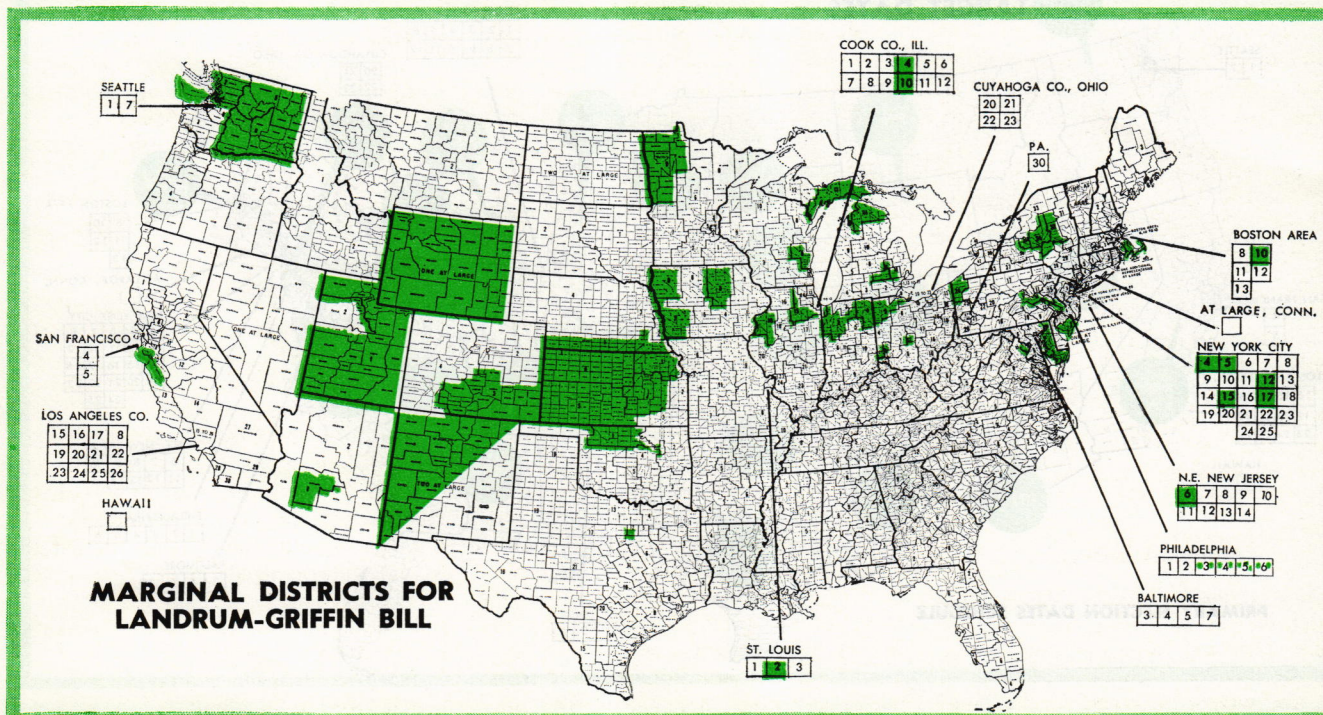
is illustrated. Compare this Chart to Chart IV which indicates the states that hold Presidential primary elections. It is easy to visualize how much effect Teamster families can have on the outcome of the Presidential nominations of each of the political parties.

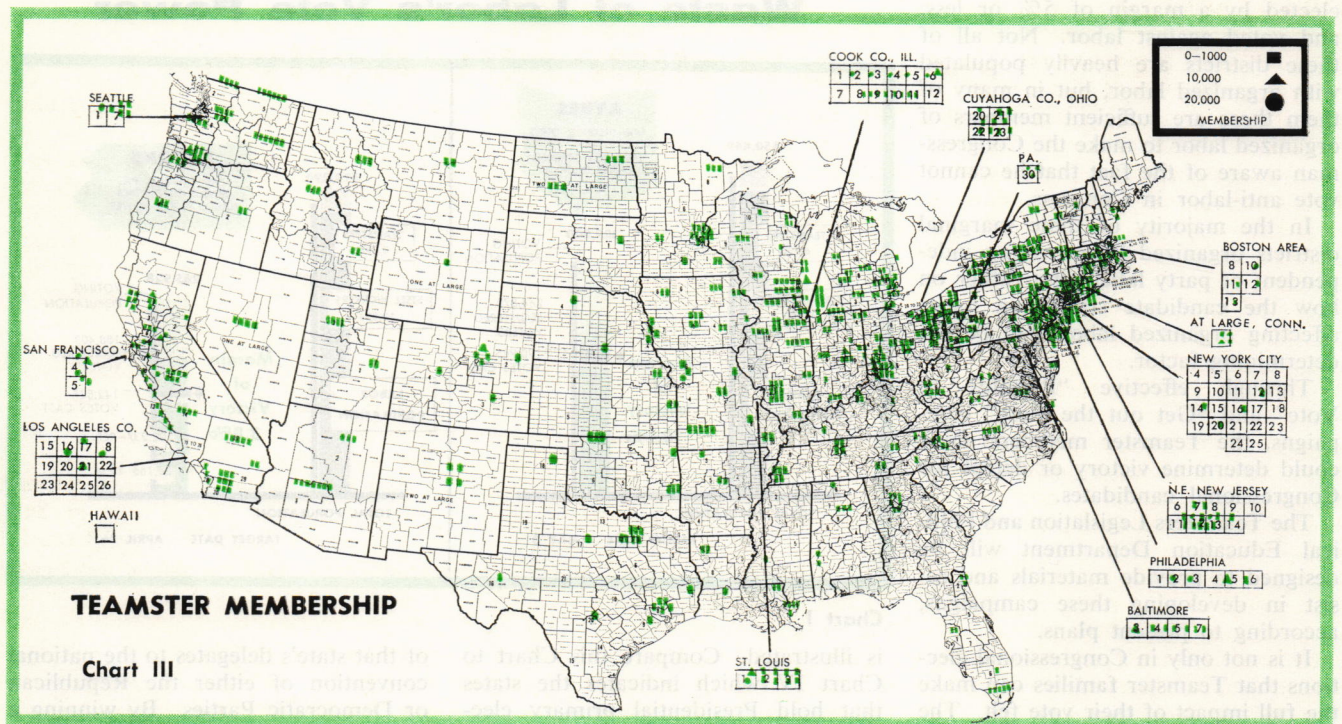
A Presidential primary is not much more than a popularity contest between the various candidates. However, the candidate getting the greatest number of votes then has the backing

of that state's delegates to the national convention of either the Republican or Democratic Parties. By winning a great number of Presidential primaries, a candidate can generally dictate who the nominee will be, if he can't win himself.

For an example, take Wisconsin. Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, co-author of the union-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill, are

Chart II





expected to fight it out for control of Wisconsin's delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

If the Teamster membership in this and other states organize "Register to Vote" and then "Get out the Vote"

campaigns, it is not hard to see that they might well determine who will control their state's delegates at the national conventions.

In addition to these two programs, there are ways of informing Teamster

families of the qualities of the candidates. They will never be told how to vote. If people are properly informed they will never vote for a candidate who will vote against their best interests.

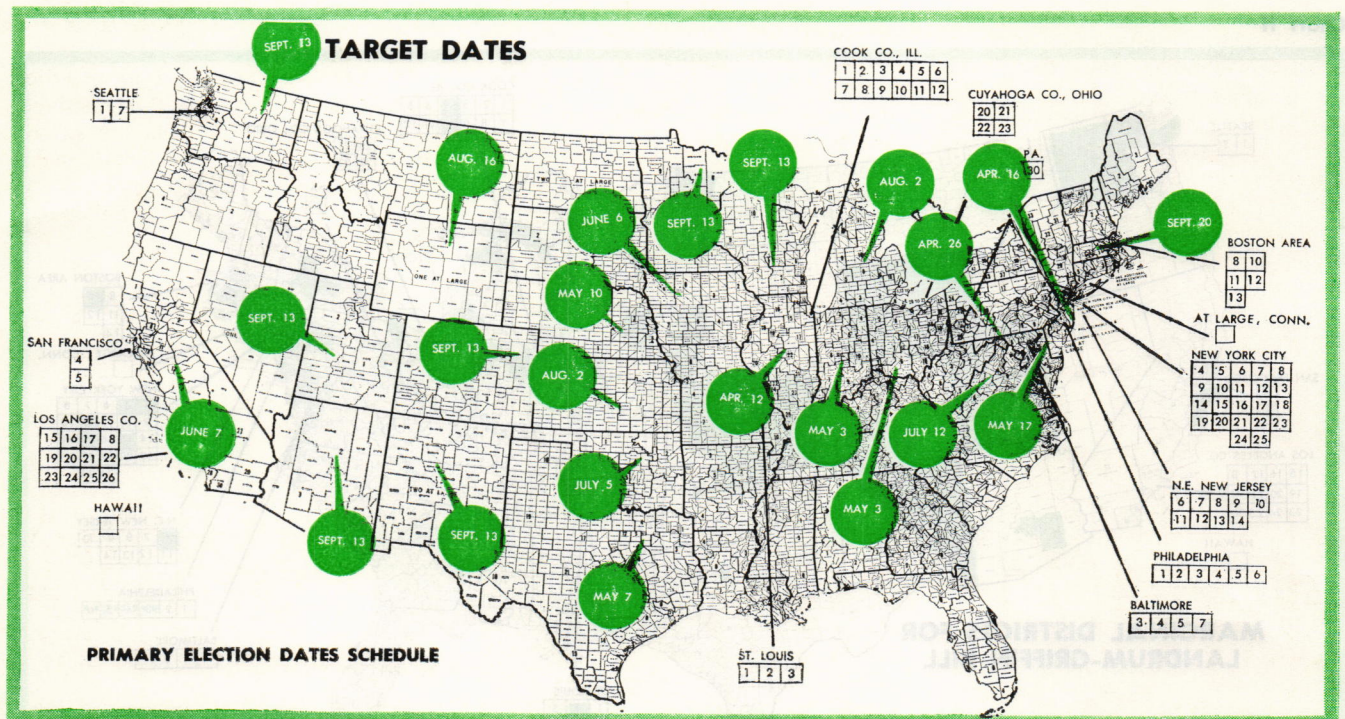


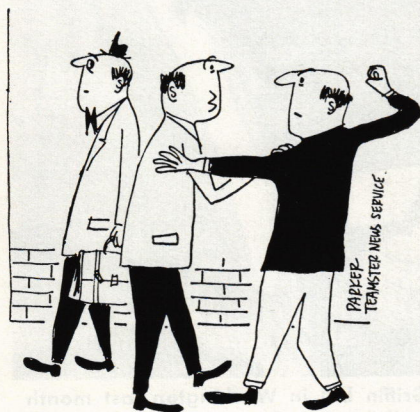
Chart IV

IBT Locals Politically Active

In some areas, such as St. Paul, Minn., for example, registration and

Local 831, comprised of sanitationmen employed by the city of New York, says plainly that "the basis of our economic strength has been our political action." The local holds legislative conferences attended by representatives from each of its 500 job locations, and by the chairmen of

Through this system, rank-and-file members learn first-hand the effectiveness of organized political action to achieve such modest but vital goals as decent sewer systems, better street lighting, or more playground space for their children.



"Daddy is doing his homework, too, son. He's studying the list of Congressmen who voted against labor . . ."

JC LEADERS, ATTORNEYS FACE LABOR BILL CHALLENGE



BECAUSE of the important affect the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill will most likely have on the administration of the affairs of the IBT's area Conferences, Joint Councils and local unions, General President Hoffa called to Washington all Joint Council presidents and secretary treasurers during the recent quarterly session of the General Executive Board.

In a three-day session at the Teamsters' headquarters in the nation's capital, Council leaders heard an early analysis of the new Act from top Teamster attorneys who have been studying the legislation since it became law.

Confusing Ambiguous

From the start, David Previant, Chief Labor Counsel for the IBT, made it clear to Council officials that the provisions of the law are written in such ambiguous and confusing terms that even labor lawyers may differ widely concerning the meaning, interpretation and application of many sections. He said that in all probability many of the provisions will find their way into courts before the Act is a year old.

During the all-day meetings, some of which continued far into the early morning hours, the Act was discussed Title by Title. It consisted of some 29 closely-printed pages, spelling out in detail reporting requirements and

restrictions on the internal operations of unions, together with amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act affecting the rights to strike, picket, boycott and bargain as contained in the T-H prior to its amendment by the new labor law.

Questions thrown at Teamster attorneys were many and varied. They dealt, for the most part, with the sections of the Act having to do with elections, secondary strikes, picketing, consumer boycotting and organizational recognition picketing.



Heading up the study of the Landrum, Griffin bill in Washington last month prior to discussion of the law with Council leaders from every part of the country were, left, Clarence Beck, Chairman of the IBT's Lawyer's Conference; David Previant, Chief Labor Counsel; and Herb Thatcher, Special Counsel.



Clyde Crosby of Oregon



Sidney Zagri, Washington



Jack Goldberger, Jt. Council 7



d St. Peter, Jt. Council 82



Frank Fitzsimmons, Local 299



Howard Lassater, Local 390



Joseph Treretola, Eastern Conf.

Washington Sessions

Lawyers Study Labor Bill



Newspaper Columnist Charges Reuther Steered McClellan Committee Attacks

Walter Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president, was charged last month with having "urged the creation of the Senate McClellan Committee before it was established."

Holmes Alexander, veteran syndicated columnist made the charge in his column appearing in the *Los Angeles Times*. "The United Auto Workers," Alexander quoted Reuther as saying, "urged the creation of the McClellan Committee before it was established."

Alexander commented: "To be frank there are those who will tell a reporter, under the don't-quote-me rule, that Mr. Reuther's was the unseen hand which steered the (McClellan) Committee in demolition work on what could be called the right wing of the labor movement, and which diverted the (McClellan) Committee when it was about to kick down the door and drag some skeletons out of the closet that belong to the left wing of labor."

Highly-respected Capitol Hill observers have long charged that a deal was made between the Kennedy boys—Bobbie and John—and AFL-CIO officials, primarily Reuther. Briefly, the deal was that the Kennedy boys would go easy on Reuther when he appeared before the McClellan Committee, and in return Reuther would support John Kennedy for President.

Meanwhile, *Human Events*, an influential businessman's journal in Washington, said, "The determination of the Kennedys to woo Reuther dates from the 1956 Democratic convention when the UAW chieftain opposed the Massachusetts Senator as running mate for Adlai Stevenson."

Continuing, *Human Events* charged: "The Kennedys have set out to rectify that condition. Some politicians have long contended that the role of John and Bob in the McClellan investigations has been to smash the upstart (Teamster General President) James R. Hoffa whose power in Michigan politics has been a threat to Reuther."

"In any event, the Racket Committee has had as many as 50 persons investigating the Teamsters at one



Reuther

time. Yet when the investigation turned to the UAW's Kohler strike, only two staff members (later joined by one other) were assigned."

Bobbie Kennedy eventually resigned from the McClellan Committee in protest to the Committee's decision to investigate Reuther. The younger Kennedy's flagrant attempts to protect Reuther resulted in Senator Carl Curtis' demand that "if you (Kennedy) want to testify, you be sworn."

In reply, Kennedy went into a tirade against the Senator. Another Senator later told newsmen, "I have never heard any staff employee on the Hill talk to a Senator as Bob Kennedy did to Senator Curtis and get away with it."

R-T-W Condemned

The recent 171st General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church condemned so-called "right-to-work" laws as not upholding the democratic processes of collective bargaining between labor and management. The Presbyterian group, representing 4 million Americans, now joins the Catholic Church, the Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, the Congregationalist Church and Jewish faith in condemning "right-to-work" laws.

Congress to Study Unemployment

A Congressional inquiry into the problems of workers displaced by automation was recommended last month by Congressman Elmer Holland of Pennsylvania.

Holland, in a letter to Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, urged that the Senate Special Committee to study unemployment expand its inquiry to include unemployment brought about by automation.

McCarthy is chairman of the Special Committee that was created in the waning days of the recently adjourned session of the 86th Congress.

Meantime, Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania, a committee member, said that he hoped that the McCarthy Committee would "shatter the national complacency about unemployment."

He said that while national production and income were at record heights, unemployment totaled as much as 20% of the labor force in some localities.

"I hope that our Committee can provide the basis for the concerted national action that is necessary to reduce unemployment to the barest minimum. The experience of Great Britain, Sweden, West Germany and other countries is that unemployment can be brought down to two or three percent and held there," he added.

Holland said, "I feel that a permanent program should be enacted by the Congress . . ." to combat all causes of unemployment.

The Pennsylvania Democrat called attention to a bill he has introduced. It is called the "Full Prosperity Act." Holland said that he had requested hearings on the bill, but "the best I could get was the possibility of public hearings early next year."

The Holland proposal calls for a permanent commission composed of three representatives from industry, three from labor and three from public life. All nine commission members would be appointed by the President with authority to make plans to "maintain a continuing prosperity and prevent recessions . . ."

The Congressman added, "We should have plans prepared and ready for operation in case even gradual disarmament is put into effect. Our national economy would certainly suffer a set-back should the government cancel present (defense) orders or slow down on future orders."

Government vs. Gibbons

Newspaper Denounces 'Persecution'

CONTINUING harassment of Teamster executive vice president Harold J. Gibbons by Justice Department officials was denounced last month by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, morning newspaper in Gibbons' home city.

The editorial comment followed revelation of the fact that the Justice Department was convening another grand jury to study the affairs of Local 688, of which Gibbons is secretary-treasurer.

The *Globe-Democrat* editorial called it a "fishing expedition which borders on persecution."

The editorial said in part: "We would be less than honest if we did not raise a point of considerable skepticism at the decision of the Department of Justice in Washington once again to go over the books of Harold Gibbons and Teamsters Local 688.

"This maneuver is a fishing expedi-



Vice President Gibbons

tion which borders on persecution. In 1954 a Federal Grand Jury went over Mr. Gibbons' books and those of the union with precisely the same objec-

tives in mind as the current inquiry. At that time, they were not able to get a thing on Mr. Gibbons on political fund raising or on other allegations of dishonesty.

"Much more recently, in 1957 and 1958, the McClellan Committee and auditors from the General Accounting Office put both Gibbons and his records under a high-powered microscope and found no irregularities.

"It seems to us that this is all that an American citizen or institution, whether he be a labor leader or an industrialist, whether it be a labor union or a corporation, should have to endure unless, of course, there is some recently discovered evidence of illegality which warrants a new inquiry. None, however, has been alleged in the current instance. This makes it, in our view, persecution."

Local 688 Forms New Charity Fund

Teamster Vice President Harold J. Gibbons announced last month that Teamsters Local 688 in St. Louis, through its new Charity Foundation, has contributed approximately \$11,000 to aid community charitable organizations, and to establish two university scholarships.

Gibbons, who is secretary-treasurer of Local 688, said that seven civic organizations would be the beneficiaries of the Teamster Local's policy of supporting bona fide charitable groups in St. Louis.

Under contemplation also is the establishment of annual scholarship awards at St. Louis University and Washington University.

The contributions were voted by Local 688's Charity Foundation, which is supported by employer contributions.

Gibbons listed the following organizations:

City of Hope, \$500; Boys Town of Italy, \$500; Kidney Disease Foundation, \$250; Heart Fund, \$500; American Cancer Fund, \$500; United Givers Fund, \$5000; and, Boys Town of Missouri, \$500.



"We have our own method of settling disputes, eh ol' pal?"

Morse Says Kennedy Sold Out Labor To Further His Presidential Ambitions

Senator John Kennedy "sold out" organized labor to further his own presidential ambitions, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon charged last month.



Morse

lied Industrial Workers on October 14.

"I was one of the (House-Senate) conferees, and on seven different issues I moved that the Senate conferees stand in disagreement and go back to the Senate for instruction," Morse declared.

"On each occasion Kennedy voted with the Republicans and prevented further consideration of these seven. Each one of them involved clear anti-labor issues, such as the no-man's land issue, bonding, consumer picketing, short-form reporting for small unions, struck-goods agreements and inspection of membership lists.

"I am convinced that if Kennedy had supported me in my motions to take these issues back to the floor of the Senate for instructions we would have prevailed in the Senate on several of these issues and the final bill would have been much better than the vicious Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill which was passed."

Morse's denunciation of Kennedy is the most severe setback the Presidential-minded Senator from Massachusetts has suffered in his career. This is true, political experts say, because Morse has considerable political influence in Wisconsin, in addition to Oregon.

Wisconsin and Oregon are the two key state primaries that Kennedy must win if he is to be considered a serious contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination next summer. It is obvious that Morse will oppose Kennedy in both primaries because of his "sell-out" of labor.

Other important officials to accuse

Kennedy of selling out labor include Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and an AFL-CIO Vice President; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union of America and an AFL-CIO Vice President; and James R. Hoffa, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Morse made a point by point analysis of the union-busting strike-breaking provisions in the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill. He called it the "worst setback for labor since the passage of the Taft-Hartley law."

He promised to introduce legislation in January, when Congress meets again, to correct the anti-labor provisions in the bill.

"I think that those (Congressmen and Senators) who voted for the Ken-

nedy-Landrum-Griffin bill with expressions of reluctance and with apology for its admittedly unfair provisions, should at least have a chance to undo what they have done."

Morse ridiculed Kennedy's attack on President Eisenhower for a lack of positive leadership. Kennedy has been quoting from the Bible as follows: "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

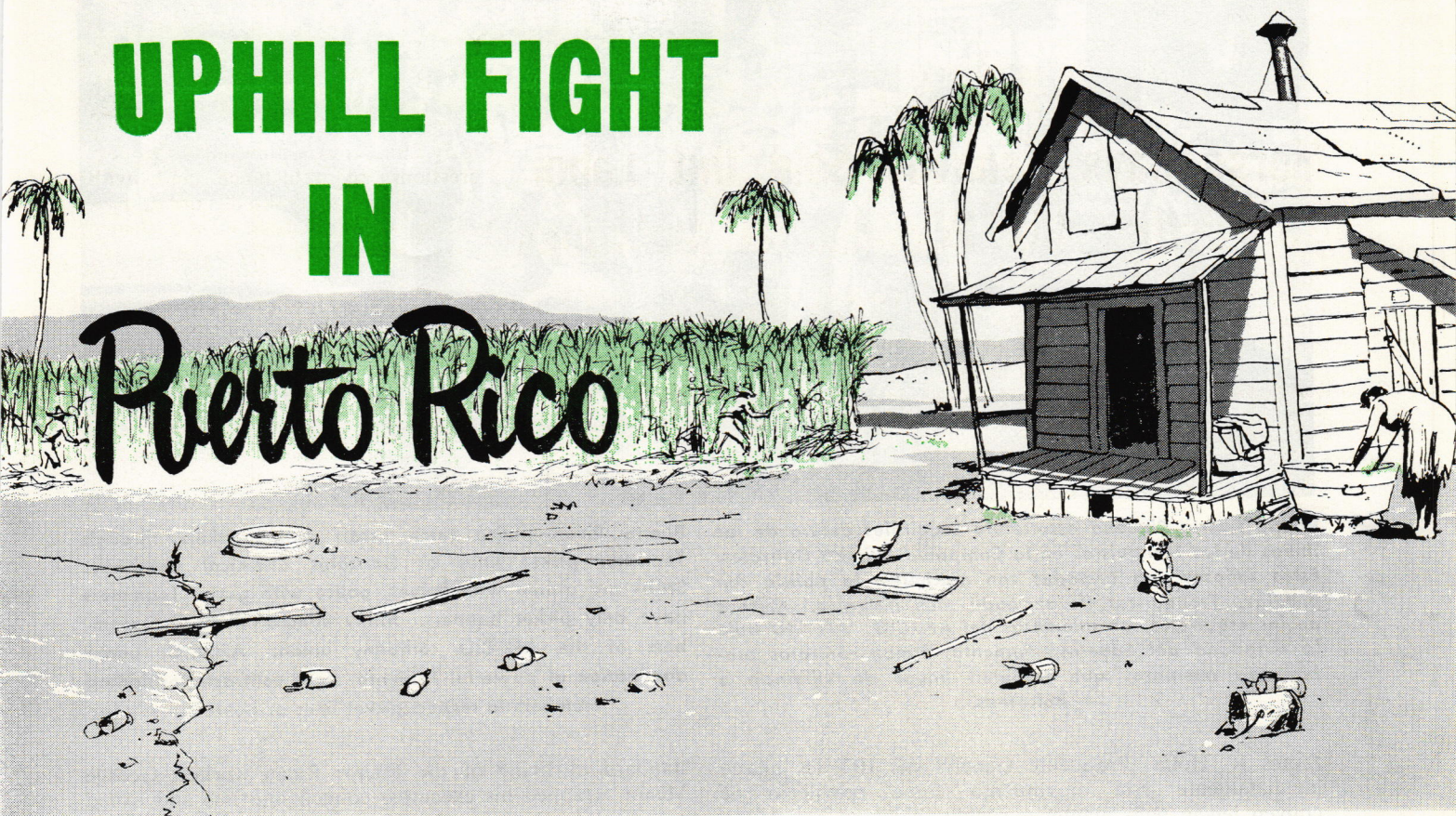
Morse said that Kennedy's leadership "was never more weak, timid and uncertain in the United States Senate than it was on the issue of this labor legislation. In fact, it was not leadership we heard at all in the Senate on this conference report, but apology.

"Let there be no misunderstanding among you; had the Senator from Massachusetts at any time not opposed bringing this language back to the Senate in the form of a conference report, it would not now be law," Morse declared.



UPHILL FIGHT IN

Puerto Rico



MAS o menos mil millas de la costa de Florida, con su sol y temperatura tropical, está la Isla de Puerto Rico. Son 100 millas de largo y 35 millas de ancho. Cerca de dos millones de habitantes, un millón de estos trabajadores. La economía es buena. El mantenimiento del trabajador Puerto Riqueño es escaso, a pesar de que en los 19 años pasados los sueldos de esta Isla han aumentado el 350 por ciento, el mismo aumento registrado por los Estados Unidos.

Sueldos en unos trabajos son tan bajos como 48 centavos la hora. El termino medio de sueldo en cualquier oficio es solamente 84 centavos por hora, y para el trabajador inorganizado es mucho menos.

A súplica de los trabajadores de la trasportación industrial de esta Isla, en Febrero de este año la Union de los Tronquistas comenzó a organizar un programa en Puerto Rico. Querian algo mejor, una existencia para ellos y sus familia; sabian que los Tronquistas podian obtenerla. No han sido desilucionados.

Cuando la Union de los Tronquistas comenzó a organizarse, no habia miembros en la Local 901, ahora tiene cerca de mil.

La campaña en esta Isla apenas comenzaba cuando Francisco Chavez secretario tesorero del Local 901, quien dirige y coordina las actividades de los Tronquistas en Puerto Rico, realizó que se encontraba con uno de los trabajos mas duros de su carrera en la Union. El poderoso grupo Fomento tenia sus garras en todos los negocios y usaba su influencia en preservar sueldos y trabajos en un nivel muy bajo. Este grupo pronto se reunió con el AFL-CIO. Y a pesar de la interbesión del gobierno los Tronquistas commenzaban a ganar terreno en sus esfuerzos de elevar el nivel de mantenimiento del trabajador de Puerto Rico.

George Meany dominó su consejo ejectibo y desarrollo Union Federal local cubriendo Tronquistas juridiccción.

Es Una Batalla

JUST 1000-miles from the Florida coast, lying rich in the sun, is the island of Puerto Rico. It is 100-miles long and 35-miles wide. Nearly 2 million people make up its population. The work force of the Commonwealth totals close to one million. The economy is good. The standard of living for the Puerto Rican worker is poor, despite the fact that in the past 19 years the Island's income has risen 350 percent, the same increase recorded by the United States.

Wages in some crafts are as low as 48-cents per hour. The average hourly wage rate, in all crafts, is only 84-cents per hour. For the unorganized worker it is much lower.

In February of this year the Teamsters' Union began an organizing program in Puerto Rico at the request of workers engaged in the Island's transportation industry. They wanted something better than a mere existence for themselves and their families and they knew the Teamsters could get it. They have not been disappointed. When the Union started its drive there were no members in Local 901, today there are nearly 1000.

The Island organizational campaign was barely under way when Frank Chavez, secretary-treasurer of Local 901, who directs and coordinates Teamster activities in Puerto Rico, realized that he was faced with the toughest job of his union career. The powerful Fomento, the Commonwealth's industrial development organization, had a strangle hold on business investment and used its influence to keep wages and working conditions at a sub-standard level. The special interest group was soon joined by the AFL-CIO. Noting that despite government intervention the Teamsters were gaining ground in their effort to raise the



Policia Puerto Riqueña escoltando esquirole dentro de las lineas de los Tronquistas en la Compañia quimica Gonzales. Estos roñosos van armados con machetes, la policia con pistolas. Tronquistas llevan nada mas insignias. Muchos de los esquirole son miembros del AFL-CIO. AFL-CIO bajo la autoridad del Poderoso Fomento, firman contratos prohibiendo miembros que respeten lineas de vijilancia o boicoteos.

Puerto Rican police force escort strikebreakers through Teamster picket lines at Gonzales Chemical Company. Scabs are armed with knives, police with guns. Teamsters have only picket banners. Many strikebreakers are members of the AFL-CIO company union. AFL-CIO, under domination of powerful Fomento, signs contracts forbidding members to respect picket lines or boycotts.

James R. Hoffa, Presidente General del IBT les marco inmediatamente este movimiento como privilegio de conveniencia para mantener sueldos bajos en esta Isla y la reacción de Hoffa a todo esto fué suministrar suficiente dinero y trabajadores para avanzar la campaña de los Tronquistas, de este modo la linea de batalla fué firmemente establecida. El Gobierno y Fomento Tenian al AFL-CIO en su rincon; La Union de los Tronquistas tenian a los trabajadores.

Con el poder de la Union Internacional tras ellos, Chavez y Jaime Amador, presidente del Local 901, comenzaron a ganar elecciones. Negociaron contratos para los trabajadores, aumentando los sueldos de 95 centavos por hora a \$1.60 por hora en un año. Donde los trabajadores tenian nada mas dos dias de fiesta con sueldo, los Tronquistas negociaron siete dias de fiesta con sueldo. Contratos nuevos daban dos semanas de vacaciones despues de un año de trabajo y tres semanas despues de 12 años, y el establecimiento de un programa de salud y bienestar para los trabajadores y sus familias.

El AFL-CIO no podia ganar paso con el avanzamiento de los Tronquistas. Los trabajadores fueron vendidos a las pocas firmas organizadas por el AFL-CIO. El AFL-CIO firmó un acuerdo por tres años, pidiendo una lista de sueldos de 95 centavos por hora el primer año, \$1 el segunda año, \$1.05 el tercer año. Dos o tres dias de fiesta con sueldo fue todo lo que la AFL-CIO pudo obtener.

"Las provisiones mas vergonzosas en los llamados contratos del AFL-CIO," dice Chavez "son los que hacen que los choferes sean responsables por cualquier causa de accidente que pasara a sus camiones o equipo, y la medida que dice que 'choferes no deben respetar suelgas o boicotear,' "

Habiendo perdido en esta organización el AFL-CIO pidió la influencia y ayuda que Fomento tenía sobre negocios chicos y pronto vino la ayuda, esforzando economía brutal sobre las compañías de cual los trabajadores de la Union Tronquista habia certificado con la Junta de Trabajadores de Relaciones Nacionales a representar

standard of living of the Puerto Rican worker, George Meany whipped his executive council into line and issued a federal local union charter covering Teamster jurisdiction. The move was promptly labeled by James R. Hoffa, General President of the IBT, as a "charter of convenience to maintain low wages on the island." Hoffa's answer to the AFL-CIO's company union was to provide money and manpower to step up the drive.

Thus, the lines were firmly drawn. The government and Fomento had the AFL-CIO in their corner—the Teamsters' Union had the workers.

With the strength of the International Union at their back, Chavez and Jaime Amador, president of Local 901, began to win elections. They negotiated contracts for the workers that raised wage scales from 95-cents per hour to \$1.60 per hour in one year. Where the employees had only two paid holidays a year, the Teamsters negotiated seven paid holidays. New contracts called for two week vacations after one year of employment and three weeks after 12 years, and the establishment of a health and welfare program for the worker and his family.

The AFL-CIO company union could not keep pace with Teamster gains. The workers were sold out at the few firms organized by the AFL-CIO. The company union signed three-year master agreements calling for wage schedules of 95-cents per hour the first year, \$1 per hour the second year and \$1.05 the third year. Two or three paid holidays per year was all the company union could get.

"The most shameful provisions in the so-called contracts of AFL-CIO," Chavez said, "are those which made the driver responsible for any accidental thing that might happen to his truck or equipment, and the provision that states: 'drivers will not respect any picket lines or any secondary boycotts.' "

Losing on the organizing front and at the bargaining table, the AFL-CIO company union called upon Fomento's life and death influence over small business for help. It was not long in coming. Exerting brutal economic pressure upon companies whose employees the Teamsters' Union had been certified by the National Labor Relations

LA VOZ DE LOS TRONQUISTAS

THE VOICE OF TEAMSTERS

\$1.60

POR NUM. ES
NUESTRO OBJETIVO

\$1.60

POR NUM. ES
NUESTRO OBJETIVO

WORKERS READ
AND COMPARE

BEFORE VOTING DEMAND TO
SEE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
AGREEMENT OF THE NOT
WANTED "UNION DE CAMI-
ONEROS" DE PUERTO RICO
ALIAS THE "STATE UNION"

ARRIBA LA CELEBRE PAGINA CON EL ARTICULO
VIII DEL CONVENIO DE LA "MALQUERIDA" UNION DE
CAMIONEROS ALIAS "LA ESTATAL"

ARTICULO VIII

CLAUSULA DE SALARIOS

Los patronos a cuyo nombre se firme este convenio paga-
rán los siguientes salarios a los empleados incluidos en la Unidad
aprobada siguiente:

	Mayo 24/1958	Junio 12/1960	Junio 12/1961
Mayo 31/1960			
Mayo 31/1960	95	1.00	1.05
Chóferos de Trailers	.90	.95	1.00
Chóferos de Camiones	1.00	1.05	1.10
Mecánicos, Soldadores y			
Hojalateros	.90	.90	.95
Ayudantes Mecánicos	.85	.85	.90
Lavadores, Generos,	1.35	1.40	1.45
Pomeros y Otro Personal			
Maestro Mecánico			

ABOVE THE FAMOUS PAGE
OF ARTICLE VIII OF THE
CONTRACT OF THE "NOT
WANTED" "UNION DE CAMI-
ONEROS" ALIAS THE "STATE
UNION"

SE TRATA DE SU PORVENIR DE LA SEGURIDAD DE SU
FAMILIA, DEL PAN DE SUS HIJOS, DE SU PROPIO
BIENESTAR LEAN EL ARTICULO VIII, EXAMINE
LOS NUMEROS, UN ENGAROSO PROGRESO QUE OBLI-
GA A LOS OBREROS A PASAR MAS NECESIDADES EN
MUY POCO TIEMPO LEAN PIENSEN Y . . .

VOTEN POR LA UNION DE TRONQUISTAS

IT IS YOUR FUTURE, THE SE-
CURITY OF YOUR FAMILY,
THE PLANS OF YOUR CHIL-
DREN, OF YOUR OWN WEL-
FARE . . . READ ARTICLE VIII,
EXAMINE THE NUMBERS, A
TRICKY PROGRESS THAT TIES
THE WORKERS TO PASS
MANY GRIEVANCES IN A
SHORT TIME . . . READ AND
THINK AND . . . VOTE FOR
TEAMSTERS UNION

WAGE SCHEDULE

The following wages shall be paid as follows:-

	11/1/58	4/1/59	7/1/59
Drivers of "Brute" trucks	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.60
Double Unit Drivers	1.35	1.40	1.50
Single Unit Drivers	1.30		
Senior Mech	1.60		
Regular Mech	1.60		
Welders	1.60		
Paint and Body	1.25	\$ 1.30	
Electrician	1.20	1.25	\$ 1.30
Tire-men	1.20	1.25	1.30
Gen. Utility men and Helpers	1.20	1.25	1.30
Cargo Handlers	1.20	1.25	1.40
Wash Greaser	1.30	1.35	1.40
Leading Crew	1.55	1.60	1.65

Frank Chavez

TEAMSTERS LOCAL UNION 903 - OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
QUALIFIERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF
AMERICA.

AQUI ESTAN LAS PRUEBAS, DOS COPIAS FOTOSTATI-
CAS CON LOS CONVENIOS FIRMADOS POR LOS
TRONQUISTAS EN FAVOR DE LOS OBREROS DEL EL
PERIODICO EL MUNDO Y LOS OBREROS DE LA T.M.T.

HERE ARE 2 FOTOSTATIC
COPIES OF THE AGREEMENT
SIGNED BY THE TEAMSTERS
IN FAVOR OF THE WORKERS
OF EL MUNDO NEWSPAPER
AND THE WORKERS OF T. M.
T. TRAILER FERRY.

Frank Chavez

en trato colectivo, varios negocios tuvieron que cesar trabajo. En privado los patrones de los representantes del Fomento habían dicho muy claro que si los trabajadores renunciaban de los Tronquistas y se asociaban con el AFL-CIO les quitaban todos estos obstáculos.

Los Trabajadores no querían parte de los sueldos ridículos del AFL-CIO y la tiranía del Fomento junto con las amargas huelgas. En dos situaciones de huelga una con los Transportes Mauguez y otra con los Transportes Baltima, Local 901 se quejó con el NLRB y fué soportada por la Junta de trabajadores de Relaciones Nacionales. Estas compañías fueron ordenadas que pagaran sueldos atrasados aumentando tanto como \$1309 y además fueron ordenados que negociaran con los Tronquistas cuando reunaran funcionamiento.

El director del AFL-CIO que traicionó a Puerto Rico fue Hipilito Marcano, senador de la legislatura de Puerto Rico. Muy íntimo de Fomento. Abogado de AFL-CIO y además representa la Union Internacional de Searfarers. "Tiene muchos dueños," dice Chavez.

Bajo su dirección y con la aprueba de George Meany el AFL-CIO en Puerto Rico ha comenzado una campaña que dice "si no los dominamos en elecciones, rompan las huelgas, el gobierno nos ayudará."

El ejemplo principal de este grupo profano está ilustrado en la huelga presente de los Tronquistas contra la compañía del producto químico Gonzales. El gobierno usa su fuerza (la policía) para escortar estos roñosos a pasar las líneas de huelgas de los Tronquistas y muchos de estos roñosos son miembros del AFL-CIO. Hay incidentes de violencia. No importa quien sea el culpable, un Tronquista siempre es arrestado. Estos roñosos siempre van armados con machetes y la policía con pistolas. Los huelguistas de los Tronquistas llevan nada mas sus insignias. Da miedo y es triste.

"Fuerte oposición no es desconocida a la Union de los Tronquistas," dice Chavez. "Por eso mejoramos. Los trabajadores aquí son valientes, saben lo que nuestra Union ha hecho por ellos y sus familias, y estan determinados a que nadie se los quite.

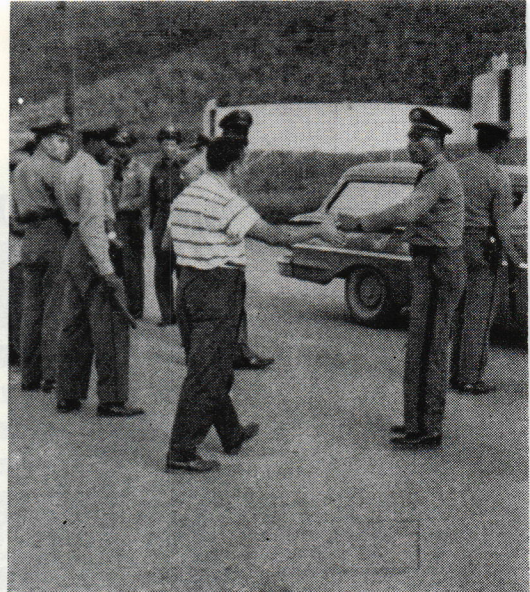
"No hay duda que el AFL-CIO se ha descreditado en esta Isla. Están sin honor y la gente lo sabe.

"Nuestra campaña es una batalla muy difícil, pero ganaremos. Ganaremos porque libramos. Ganaremos porque nuestro Presidente Hoffa nos ayudará, no se alejara de nosotros.

"Nuestro objeto es dar al trabajador de Puerto Rico la dignidad que debe preservar como humano, un sueldo decente, horas de trabajo razonables y ventajas para ellos y su familias."

Francisco Chavez, secretario tesorero del Local 901, diciendole a la Policía que los esquiros les estan quitando el pan a los miembros de los Tronquistas y sus familias.

Frank Chavez, secretary-treasurer of Local 901, tells police that strike-breakers are taking food from Teamster members and their families.



Board to represent in collective bargaining, several concerns were forced to shut down. Employers privately charged that Fomento representatives had made it clear that if their employees would ask for a decertification election and join the AFL-CIO's company, the pressure would be taken off.

The workers wanted no part of the AFL-CIO's low wages and Fomento domination, and bitter strikes followed. In two strike situations, one at Mauguez Transport and another at Baltima Transport, Local 901 filed charges with the NLRB and was sustained by the Board. The companies were ordered to pay all back wages amounting as high as \$1,309. They were further ordered to bargain collectively with the Teamsters when they resumed operation.

The director of the AFL-CIO sellout in Puerto Rico is Hipilito Marcano, a senator in the Puerto Rican Legislature. He is close to Fomento. He is an attorney for the AFL-CIO and also represents the Seafarers' International Union. Chavez says "he has many masters."

Under his leadership and with the approval of George Meany, the AFL-CIO in Puerto Rico has embarked upon a program of "if you can't beat the Teamsters in elections, break their strikes—the government will help us."

A prime example of this unholy alliance is illustrated in the present strike of the Teamsters against the Gonzales Chemical Company. The government employs its police force to escort scabs through the Teamsters' picket lines, many of them are members of the AFL-CIO. There are incidents of violence. No matter who is responsible, a Teamster member is always arrested. The scabs are armed with knives, the police with guns. Teamster pickets have only strike banners. It is frightening and sad.

"Heavy opposition is not a stranger to the Teamsters' Union," Chavez points up. "We grow because of it. The workers here are stand up people. They know what our union has done for them and their families and they are determined that it will not be taken from them.

"There is no question that the AFL-CIO has disgraced itself on the island. It is without honor and the people know it.

"Our campaign is an uphill fight, but we will win it. We will win because we can deliver. We will win because President Hoffa will help us. He will not walk away.

"Our goal is to give to the Puerto Rican worker that which he must have to preserve his dignity as a human being—a decent wage, reasonable hours of work, job security, and benefits for his family."

Tronquista en huelga es brutalmente arrastrado al carro por un oficial de la Policía sin uniforme, por que marchaba en la línea de vigilancia.

Teamster picket is brutally dragged toward police car by uniformed officer for walking on picket line.



The International Teamster

Bakery Division Names Committee

The Teamsters' National Bakery Division has named a six-man committee to discuss with employer representatives a series of important problems facing the industry.

Those named to the national committee included William Lee of Chicago, Chairman of the IBT Division; Wendell Phillips of San Francisco, Secretary of the Division; Earl Graves, St. Louis; Joseph Clark, New York; and Thomas Carroll of Boston.

During the recent meeting of the National Division, delegates instructed the committee to bring to the attention of James Roosevelt, Congressman from California, the monopoly practices of some chain stores in their bread and other baked goods operations. The IBT Division charged that a limited amount of name breads and a shortage of cakes points to monopolistic control which works a hardship on the industry and the union.

Delegates also discussed plans for an extensive survey to establish the number of unorganized bakeries in the country.

Praises Integrity

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota last month praised the Teamsters Union in Wisconsin for establishing "a standard of integrity and decency which may well stand as a banner for free labor the world over." Humphrey attacked President Eisenhower for his role in the steel strike. "Instead of curbing inflation by holding the line on steel prices, the Eisenhower Administration is feeding the flames of inflation by invoking the Taft-Hartley law," Humphrey said.

Constructive?

Four super sleuths from the defunct McClellan Committee have been hired by Rep. John Blatnik of Minnesota to investigate the nation's highway program. Carmine Bellino, Walter May, John Konstanty and Sherman Willse are charged with the duty of snooping for fraud, waste and extravagance in the \$37-billion highway program. They may do something constructive for the American people yet.

Railway Express Negotiations Deadlocked, Seek Services Of Mediation Board



Pictured above at the bargaining table are Teamster negotiators and representatives of the Railway Express Agency, Inc. Formal bargaining sessions reached an impasse October 22 and both parties have asked for services of National Mediation Board. Issues include health and welfare, wages, hours.

The International Union and the Railway Express Agency, Inc. have jointly asked for the services of the National Mediation Board after a series of collective bargaining sessions failed to bring agreement on hours of service, working conditions, wages and health and welfare.

In February of this year the union advised the company that it desired to revise the labor contract. Union and company representatives met in bargaining sessions on March 10 and 11, September 23 and 24 and again on October 21 and 22. Collective bargaining was terminated following

the closing hours of the October 22 conference.

President Hoffa said that "we have every hope that the services of the National Mediation Board will resolve our positions of disagreement and that we will be able to arrive at an early settlement."

Chairman of the Teamster negotiating committee is John J. McNamara, secretary treasurer of Local 808 in New York City.

"We have turned to the good offices of the Mediation Board in an attempt to head off undesirable economic action," McNamara advised.

Notice to All Locals

Editor's Note: The following is published herein pursuant to stipulation entered in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on October 22, 1959.

October 23, 1959

Wherever the date for the nomination and election of officers in a local union precludes the local union executive board or the membership of the local from having an opportunity to consider for adoption or rejection the Proposed Temporary Rules of Election, under the provisions of Article 21, Section 5 (c), as General President, I hereby postpone the date of the nomination and election of officers in that local union so that either the local executive board or the membership of the local may have an opportunity to consider for adoption or rejection the Proposed Temporary Rules of Election.

If in your local this matter must be submitted to the membership for adoption or rejection, you will call a membership meeting as rapidly as possible and submit the Proposed Temporary Rules of Election to them for a vote of acceptance or rejection.

JAMES R. HOFFA
General President

Recommended by International

Rules for Local Elections

Temporary rules to govern the conduct of local union elections, assuring compliance with the provisions of the new labor act, were recommended last month by President James R. Hoffa.

In his letter to the locals, President Hoffa pointed out that "it is the desire of the General Executive Board that all local unions immediately adhere to the policies and provisions" of the new labor law.

He said that "I most strongly recommend that you utilize the provisions of these rules." He urged speedy adoption of such rules by each local union. The proposed rules state:

PROPOSED TEMPORARY RULES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF AUTONOMOUS LOCAL UNION NOMINATION MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS

1. Scope of rules. The following rules shall govern the conduct of local union nomination meetings and elections, as of the date of promulgation of these rules.

2. Time of elections. Every local union shall elect its officers by secret ballot not less than once every three years.

3. Notice of Rules, nomination meeting and election. At least twenty (20) days prior to the date of the nomination meeting, specific notice of the date, time and place of the nomination meeting shall be mailed by the local union to each member at his last known home address, and each member shall be advised in such specific notice that copies of these rules will be made available to him immediately by one of the following methods:

- a. by mailing a copy to each member; or
- b. by publication in the local union periodical, if there be one; or
- c. by general distribution at the local union office to each member so requesting.

4. Eligibility of members.

a. To nominate, vote for, or support candidates.

Every member whose dues are paid-up through the month in which the nomination or election is held shall have the right to nominate, vote for, or otherwise support the candidate of his choice. No member whose dues have been withheld by his employer for payment to the local union pursuant to his voluntary authorization provided for in a collective bargaining agreement shall be declared ineligible to nominate, vote for, or be a candidate for office in the local union, by reason of an alleged delay or default in the payment of dues by his employer to the local union.

b. To stand for election. Every member in good standing in accordance with the International Constitution, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of two years prior to nominations, shall be eligible to hold office.

(1) During the period beginning twenty (20) days prior to the nomination meeting, and ending six (6) days before the nomination meeting, the Secretary-Treasurer or President of the local union, or their designee, shall mail to each member for whom a petition for candidacy has been entered pursuant to section 5, a written statement concerning his eligibility to run for office.

(2) Any member who is ruled ineligible to run for office by the local union shall appeal within forty-eight (48) hours to the General President, who shall decide such an appeal within four (4) days. The General Presi-

dent shall notify the Board of Monitors of all appeals, and the Board shall make recommendations to the General President concerning them. The decision of the General President, under this paragraph, shall not be stayed pending appeal.

5. Nomination procedures and meeting.

a. Petitions for Candidacy.

(1) During the period beginning twenty (20) days prior to the nomination meeting and ending seven (7) days before the nomination meeting, written petitions for candidacy shall be presented to the Secretary-Treasurer, or President of the local union, or their designees.

(2) Each petition shall be signed by four (4) members in good standing affirming their intention to nominate the proposed candidate to a particular office, and shall further be signed by the proposed candidate affirming his intention to accept the nomination to the particular office.

(3) No member may sign more than one petition for any particular office.

(4) Any member desiring to file a petition shall prepare it in the form contained in Appendix A, attached at the end of these rules.

b. Nomination meeting.

(1) Nominations and the conduct of the election and related questions shall be the first order of business at the Nomination meeting and complete minutes shall be kept of the meeting.

(2) All petitions for candidacy of members declared eligible to run for office pursuant to subsection 4b of these rules shall be read to the membership by the presiding officer.

(3) The assent to the petition by two or more of the signatory members or any two members in good standing shall constitute a nomination, which assent must be expressed at the nomination meeting. Nominations may also be made by motion, seconded by two members in good standing. Any question of the eligibility of candidates nominated by motion at such meeting shall be decided by the Secretary-Treasurer or President of the local union, or their designees, within twenty-four (24) hours and shall be appealable to the General President, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 4b (2).

(4) Nominations shall not be closed until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for all nominations.

(5) There shall be attached to the minutes of the nomination meeting all petitions for candidacy including copies of letters either from the local or the International reflecting the determination that a particular candidate was eligible or ineligible.

6. Elections.

a. After the nomination meeting, but not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the election, specific notice of the date, time and place of the election shall be mailed to each member at his last known home address.

b. Voting shall be conducted by secret ballot among the members in good standing. Each member shall be entitled to one vote. Absentee voting by mail may be authorized by majority vote of the membership in attendance at the nomination meeting. Only members who are ill, or who are absent from the city or town where they are normally employed, either on vacation or due to employment, and who shall apply for an absentee ballot, shall

be entitled to such a ballot. Absentee ballots shall be valid only if they are received before the closing of the polls. Absentee voting shall be conducted with all proper safeguards.

c. Each candidate shall have the right to have an observer at the polls and at the counting of the ballots. Candidates and their observers may challenge the eligibility of voters, and all challenged ballots shall be impounded. All challenges shall be investigated to determine their validity, regardless of whether the challenged ballots are sufficient in number to affect the result of the election.

d. Protests concerning the eligibility of voters and the conduct and validity of the election shall be filed within forty-eight (48) hours with the General President, who shall decide such protests within seven (7) days. Decisions of the General President shall be binding, subject to appeal as provided in the International Constitution, and shall determine which officers shall conduct the affairs of the local union pending final resolution of the protest. The Board of Monitors shall be notified of all such appeals and shall make recommendations to the General President concerning them.

7. Miscellaneous.

a. Every local shall comply with all reasonable requests of any candidate to distribute by mail or otherwise at the candidate's expense campaign literature in aid of such person's candidacy to all members in good standing of the local and to refrain from discrimination in favor of or against any candidate with respect to the use of lists of members, and whenever the local or its officers authorize the distribution by mail or otherwise to members of campaign literature on behalf of any candidate or of the local itself with reference to such election, similar distribution at the request of any bona fide candidate shall be made by the local and its officers, with equal treatment as to the expense of such distribution. Every bona fide candidate shall have the right, once within 30 days prior to the election in which he is a candidate, to inspect the list containing the names and last known addresses of all members of the labor organization, which list shall be maintained and kept at the principal office of the local by a designated official thereof.

b. No moneys received by the labor organization by way of dues, assessment, or similar levy, and no moneys of an employer shall be contributed or applied to promote the candidacy of any person in a local election. Such moneys of the labor organization may be utilized for notices, factual statements of issues not involving candidates, and other expenses necessary for the holding of an election.

c. All nomination and election records, including the minutes of the nomination meeting and the ballots cast, shall be impounded immediately and shall be preserved for a period of at least one year.

d. No incumbent officer of a local union or his designee shall in any way seek to prevent any candidate for office from obtaining a leave of absence from his place of employment for the purpose of campaigning for local union office.

e. Any member formally accused of altering or changing official returns or altering, mutilating, or destroying deposited ballots, voting fraudulently, engaging in threats or violence or of denying any member any right in connection with the nomination or election procedures, shall be tried and punished in accordance with the trial procedure outlined in the International Constitution.

f. These rules, which are to take effect immediately, shall be considered as implementing the provisions of Title IV of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

Special Notice

Editors Note: The following is published herein pursuant to stipulation entered in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on October 22, 1959.

October 20, 1959

TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS, JOINT COUNCILS,
AREA CONFERENCES, GENERAL ORGANIZ-
ERS AND VICE PRESIDENTS

Dear Sir and Brother:

Recently I wrote you enclosing a set of rules which, if utilized in your forthcoming elections, would assure compliance with the pertinent provisions of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Again, I most strongly recommend that you utilize the provisions of those rules.

In addition, I wish to call your attention to the provisions in the proposed rules relating to eligibility to hold office. Since July 9, 1959, the International Union has been under an enforceable order of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit with respect to the question of eligibility. The International Union is presently seeking a review of this order by the United States Supreme Court. The order, however, is presently in effect and, until reversed or stayed, requires that the following standard of eligibility for those under "check off" be applied:

"No member whose dues have been withheld by his employer for payment to the local union pursuant to his voluntary authorization provided for in a collective bargaining agreement shall be declared ineligible to nominate, vote for, or be a candidate for office in the local union by reason of an alleged delay or default in the payment of dues by his employer to the local union."

In other words, a member on "check off" cannot be ruled ineligible solely because his dues have not been paid on or before the first of the current month. Nor can a member on "check off" be required, as a condition of eligibility, to have paid one month's dues in advance. The Court has ruled that that particular provision of our 1957 Constitution was not properly promulgated and, therefore, not in effect to govern your forthcoming elections.

The International Union intends to enforce strictly the provisions set forth herein and expects and directs all local unions to abide by this ruling. If you have any questions regarding the application of this provision to specific cases, please feel free to contact this office.

Fraternally yours,

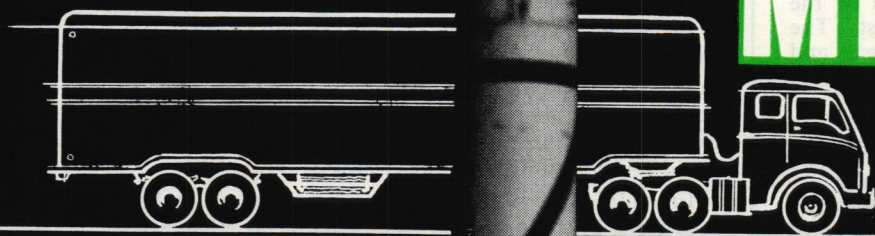
JAMES R. HOFFA
General President

TEAMSTERS...

MEN

behind the

MISSILES



POWER for peace or war is expressed at the Summit by a diplomat's polished phrase and the entire world looks on tensely as the leaders of state seek a solution that will allow East and West to exist without clashing in a final world-ending climax.

Poised on launching pads are the missiles and high above fly the great planes that give American leaders deterrent power for peace. These planes and missiles supply the fulcrum that keeps the present conflict between the East and West, cold instead of hot.

Behind the planes and missiles are less glamorous things. Here deterrent power is expressed by the turning wheel and by a sweating teamster hustling a giant truck down a hot, glimmering highway, crossing a continent in three days to connect with high flying cargo planes to deliver the sinews of war worldwide in hours.

Power here is expressed in terms of speed. No more can the supplies vital to our Air Forces travel at a World War II pace.

Today, under the direction of Brigadier General E. B. Cassady, director of the Air Materiel Command's Transportation Directorate, a jet engine is delivered across the world in a minimum of eight days from the time it is requested by the commander of a vital air base. Yet that air base may be in Europe, in Asia or in the troubled areas of the Middle East.

In World War II the pipelines of war were long and tenuous and they worked exceedingly slow—the speed averaged 3.5 miles per hour from depots in the United States to the front line soldier. It took an average of 102 days to fill a soldier commander's request for war materiel from the United States.

Today: eight days—at most.

The difference spells out savings in time and money. The difference in time is vital—it could well be the difference between victory and defeat.

But the difference in cost is almost as important. As a result of the speed-up in the time of movement and in all the manifold machinery of making speed possible, the capital investment of the Air Force in all materiel of war to fill its pipelines has been reduced by over a billion dollars.

This is vital too, for it reduces the strain on the economic power of the United States to bear its burden of the defense of peace.

And the teamster wheeling his tractor down the highway expresses these savings in time and money just as he expresses deterrent power in world diplomacy.

If he and his counterpart in the "office" of a cargo plane, in a ship or in the cab of a locomotive didn't do their jobs—and well—the entire concept would fail.

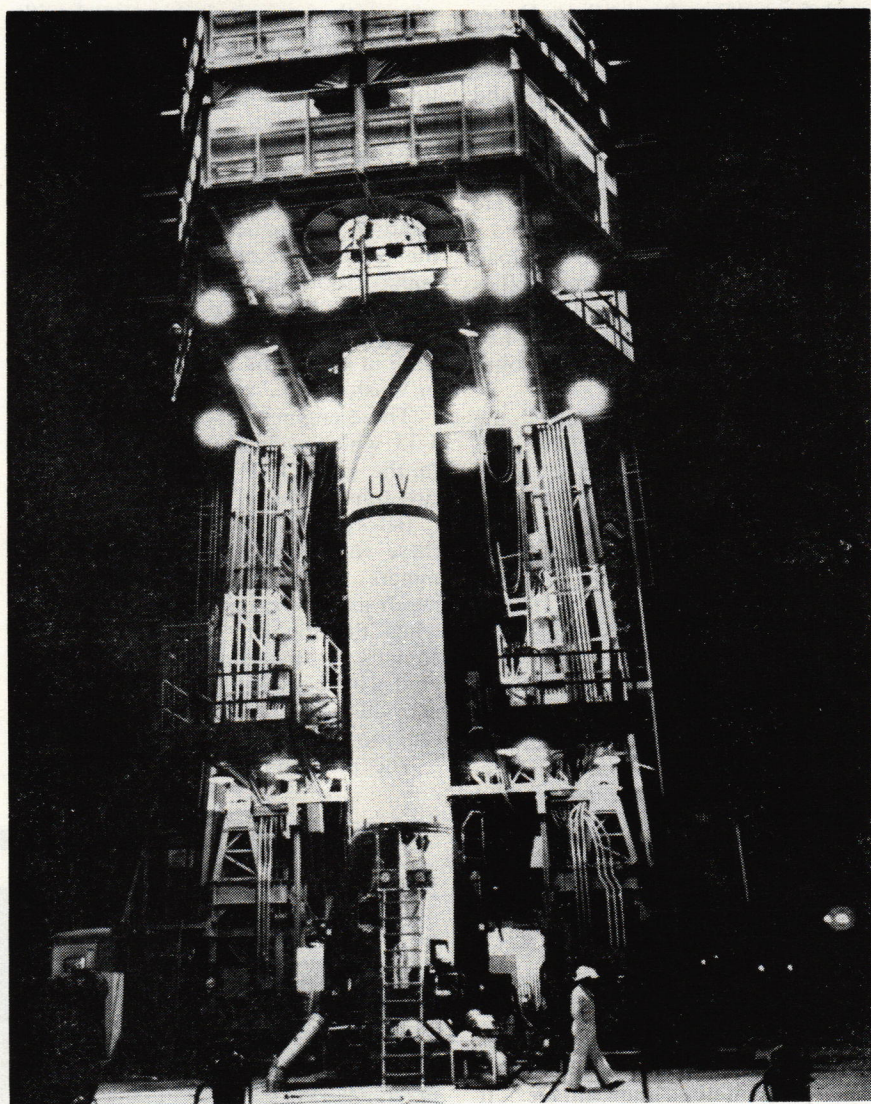
The picture of the truck driver as a figure vital to peace in the world occurs seldom to the student of world affairs. Of the \$320 million spent annually by the United States Air Force to buy transportation for its supplies to far flung bases, almost one-half is spent on trucking.

LOGAIR, the Air Materiel Command cargo airline is used wherever possible to rush priority parts and equipment on its way—more than \$50 million is spent annually in this phase of the Air Force logistical net.

In the continental United States, however, the truck is the work horse of the transport system.

But a truck is only as good as its driver and of the teamster-driver General Cassady said recently:

"He is vital to the success of our operation. He does his job without fanfare. He expects no flag waving praise, yet his ability to hustle his rig along—across the continent from Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino, Calif., to the Air Force Port of Aerial Embarkation at Dover, Del., in three days is a prime factor in the



Missile rests on launching pad at Cape Canaveral.

prompt delivery of jet engines to bases in Europe and the Middle East.

"And his care and diligence in protecting delicate cargoes while in transit is largely responsible for our low damage rate."

Damage has been a major factor to overcome in making the new speed concept work. A damaged part, delivered in eight days or in five, is of no value.

To be successful the speed concept must be marked by care so when the engine, or the radio tube or the delicate mechanisms that guide and control the bombers and missiles arrive at their destination they are in perfect working order. In the case of a jet engine, for instance, it must be in such condition on arrival that it can be wheeled off the plane on its dolly

and taken directly to a plane and installed.

Speed has been achieved, red tape eliminated. Computers do much of the paper work. The eight-day limit on delivery from the time the radio transceivers have punched out the order is routine.

Now the problem is to lower the damage rate—to reduce it from its already low level.

General Cassady has inaugurated a traveling school which instructs dockmen in the proper manner of loading the Air Force's delicate cargoes for fast worldwide shipment.

Teamster-drivers—the men behind the wheel of the great trucks—are being asked to further improve their watchfulness over their loads.

Only last winter in Ohio a driver

bound from "San Berdoo" to Dover was crunching and sliding his rig along over Ohio roads made dangerous by a flood, followed by snow and a blizzard which made ridges of iron out of the slushy ruts.

Near Van Wert the driver suddenly felt his trailer lurch and fishtail. He almost lost control.

Stopping he went back to the load—five jet engines mounted on dollies in an open tub trailer—to find that one engine had broken loose, had dropped from the collapsed dolly onto the engines stowed below.

Appalled, the driver inspected the ruin of the load. He knew the high monetary value of the engines. More important he realized the need for maintaining delivery schedules.

He parked his rig and waved down a ride. In town, he rented a crane and returned to the scene. There, with the assistance of the crane man and his own assistant driver, he manhandled the broken load until he succeeded in securely nesting the engines; then he continued to Dover.

He was delayed, but not seriously. He had prevented further damage by prompt action and limited the delay so that delivery of three of the five engines was made within the eight-day limit. But despite his efforts two of the engines had to be given major repair.

Limited Damage

"The driver did a good job," General Cassady declared. "He acted promptly and limited the damage. It could have cost us dearly if he had not acted promptly.

"This has been the history of our drivers. They are dedicated and they do their jobs well.

"What we must do is give them the assurance that their loads are properly tied down when they start. In this instance the evidence is that the engines were not properly secured at the time the trip began. Under the strain of bad road conditions the lashup failed.

"Only the driver's prompt action kept damage to a minimum.

"We want all our drivers to function competently and quickly as this one did. We want our dock facilities to do their job.

"This is the goal of our present campaign. We are asking the co-operation of everyone to achieve that goal. We need the cooperation of the driver, of the dockman and of

every other man-jack concerned with each and every shipment.

"With this help we can shorten the pipeline and cut even more money from the cost."

To highlight the Air Force's problem consider that every month the trucker heavy haulers carry several hundred jet engines from air depots in the United States to aerial ports of embarkation situated at Dover, Del.; McGuire Field in New Jersey; Charleston, S. C.; Travis Air Force Base in California and McChord Field in Washington.

These engines vary in size from the J-33 which weighs in at about a ton to the giant J-75 and J-79 weighing two tons or more.

Before the transportation speedup these engines were "canned" in containers which weighed roughly as much as the engines. But this ended when the speedup began. Now the engines are mounted on dollies, covered with canvas to keep out weather and dust and shipped ready for installation.

The protecting can is gone—sacri-

ficed to the need for speed and less weight.

Protection for the engine is the care given in transit by the drivers and the men who handle it on its way. Some of these engines have tags on them calling for TLC—tender, loving care. General Cassady has added a new stencil to be blackened on each tarpaulin:

"FONDLE—DON'T HANDLE."

"Our big engines cost the Air Force—the taxpayers of our country as much as \$575,000 each. We gamble that every man concerned will fondle and not handle and that gamble is paying off," said General Cassady.

"Now when we move engines we only transport engines—not hundreds and thousands of pounds of protective equipment. The protection is the driver and the dockman. And these men are helping us maintain our schedule safely."

Eight days—anywhere in the world!

This is the world power exerted by transportation—by planes and wheels and sweating drivers. Power—power for peace.

New Home For Atlanta Local



Reflecting its steady growth in the heart of the anti-union South, Local 728 in Atlanta, Georgia, dedicated its new headquarters last month. President Hoffa flew to Atlanta to speak at the dedication. Shown in front of the modern new structure are, executive officers of the Georgia Teamster organization.

Economists Hit Inflation Ruse

Four economists, representing America's leading universities and colleges, have exposed and discredited big-business's propaganda line that wage increases won by the American labor movement are responsible for the post World War II inflation.

Testifying before the Senate-House (Joint) Economic Committee last month were: George Hildebrand, professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA); Edward Budd, professor of economics at Yale University; Oscar Ornati, professor of economics at the New York School for Social Research; and Lloyd Ulman, professor of economics at the University of California (Berkeley).

Hildebrand testified that collective bargaining should not "be made to bear a major share of guilt for post-war inflation."

He said that, while such bargaining bears some responsibility, "it has not been the main factor in the rise of the price level since 1945."

Budd disclosed that economic researchers have found that the wage rates for unorganized labor have increased by about the same percentage as the wage increases of organized labor.

Organized labor enjoys much higher rates, but the wages they have won have had the effect of raising wages for those unorganized workers.

Ornati told the Joint Committee that "the reality of our inflation is much less serious than important government officials, the press and certain businessmen would have the country believe."

He said that, between December 1953 and October 1, 1959, prices had risen by 8.7% or at a rate of about 1½% a year.

Economic pressure from trade unions has contributed less than one half of 1% of the increase, he said.

Ulman testified that it is "conservative to assume that collective bargaining has contributed to the upward movement in wages and prices in the post war period."

However, he cautioned, no satisfactory yardstick has been developed for measuring its impact in comparison with other causes.

Pretty Headquarters Employee Writes Story of Cancer Fight for News Chain



General President Hoffa, left, and Sidney Zagri, Legislative Counsel for the International Union, welcome Mary GoldSmith back to her desk in the IBT's busy headquarters. Mrs. GoldSmith recently underwent a cancer operation.

Mary GoldSmith returned to work for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters last month after a six-weeks delay caused by the necessity of a cancer operation that was followed day by day by the thousands of readers of Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Mrs. GoldSmith was taking a routine physical check-up that every new Teamster employee takes to qualify for medical and surgical insurance benefits, when it was discovered that she had cancer of the breast.

She was faced with undergoing immediate surgery or the prospect that the cancer would shorten her life to about five more years.

Mrs. GoldSmith, a former public relations woman and model, decided upon immediate surgery. She also decided to give thousands of other women who face the same ordeal an insight into what a breast cancer operation entails.

Eight articles were syndicated through the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers in which she gave a day by day account of what happens to a woman faced with dreaded cancer.

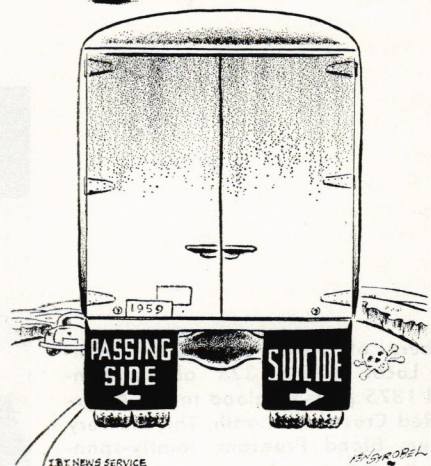
Now she is back at work, as an

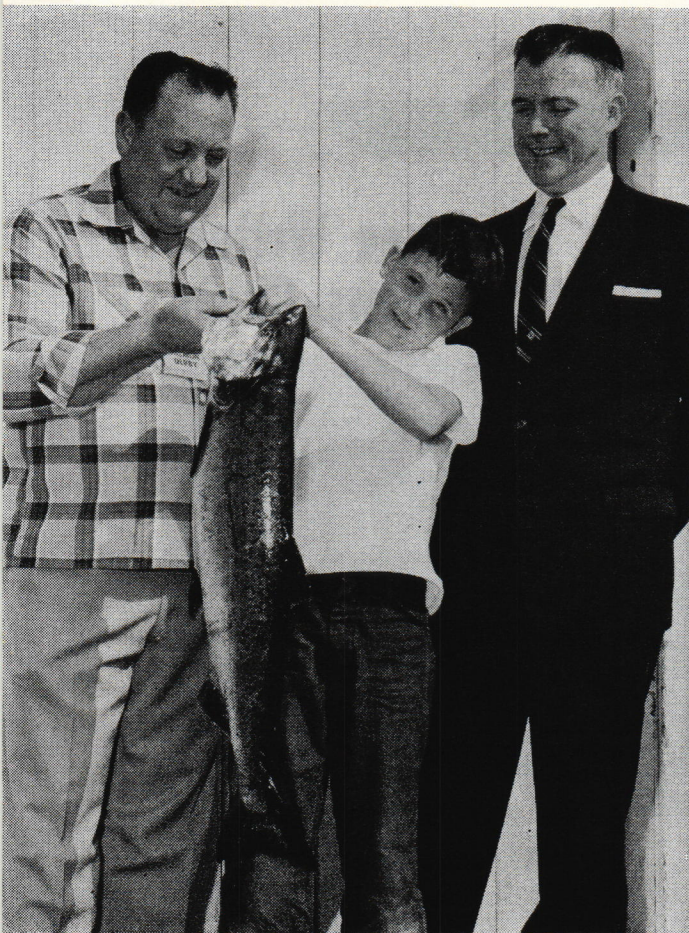
assistant to Sidney Zagri, Teamsters legislative counsel, healthy and happy.

Ineffective

The emergency injunctive procedures of the Taft-Hartley law have been used 15 times, prior to 1959, but in only two instances were the injunctions effective in producing a satisfactory settlement of the strike.

DON'T PASS YOURSELF TO DEATH!





From the cold waters of the Northwest came this King Salmon which won for Jim McKnight, left, the title of top Washington fisherman in the Teamsters' annual Salmon Derby at Seattle, Washington. Here Jim's son Dennis and Derby Judge John O'Connell, admire fish that brought the McKnight first prize, a boat and motor. McKnight is a veteran member of the Brewery Local 472.



St. Louis Teamsters Local 600 elected officers last month of their newly-organized credit union. Michael Dunn, seated, was elected president. Standing from left to right are: Robert Yeargain, director; James Lunsford, director; Charles Grogan, treasurer, president of 600; John Brown, v.p., Guy McDermott, secretary.

Picture Parade



Members of New York City Teamsters Local 1 and 323 above donated 1375 pints of blood to the American Red Cross last month. The Brewery Workers Blood Program, jointly-sponsored by labor and management, has donated approximately 20,000 pints of blood in the past 10 years.



WHAT'S NEW?

Wide Adjustability of Versatile Work Stand

Any work piece can be held in any position without the use of adapters on a new all-purpose repair stand. Handling all standard car and light truck engines, rear axles, transmissions, differentials, PTO's and similar equipment, the work stand features fully adjustable attachments and moveable blocks and wing attachments that can be positioned to pick up any series of bolt holes on the bell-housing of any engine. The stand is tested for loads up to 900 pounds.

• • •

Rapid Hand Cleaner Protective to Skin

A new hand cleaner in paste form that can be used with or without water is now available. Containing lanolin, the cleaner is reported to be easy on the skin while at the same time quick and thorough. It removes dirt, tar, paint and even caked and hardened grease safely, rapidly and easily.

• • •

Significant Economies With Fuel Additive

About 10 percent in gasoline fuel costs and 15 percent on diesel fuel under normal operating conditions can be saved, according to claims of the distributor of a new fuel additive. Not a detergent or corrosion inhibitor-type additive, the new compound is a chemical formula that breaks up minute particles in the fuel so they will burn completely, resulting in an increase in mileage and a reduction in engine wear. It is claimed that the additive makes more volatile fuel with few harmful elements.

• • •

Twin Air Brake Hoses in One Cover

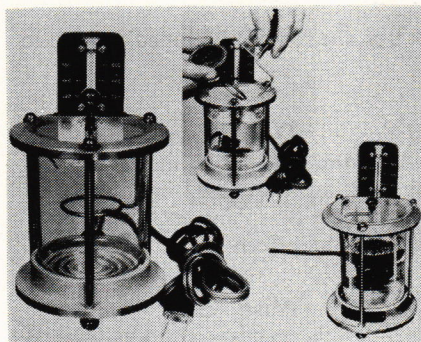
Two air line hoses are combined in one cover by a Colorado distributor in such a manner that they cannot become tangled or chafe each other. One hose is the service hose and the other the emergency brake hose. Both have the same construction features and both exceed 40R2 Type B specifications for 2-grade air brake hose.

Spray Equipment for Limited Ventilation

If ventilation is limited or poor in a work area, machinery and construction equipment can be painted with an "airless" spray unit being marketed in portable form from Toledo. Designed with a high capacity spray gun and pump, the system can handle heavy materials as well as paint and solvents.

• • •

Test Thermostats With Ease and Speed



A new low-cost thermostat testing unit from Michigan determines the exact temperature of any auto thermostat in a few minutes. Designed for all season use, the test quickly detects sluggish or sticking thermostats that result in crank case sludge and heater failure caused by too low operating temperatures. This prevents boiling out of anti-freeze and overheated engines from too high operating temperatures. In use, the unit's tank is filled with water, the thermostat is placed into its holder, the lid is closed so that the thermostat is immersed, and the cord is plugged into an electric outlet. In a matter of minutes the water is heated to the degree that opens the thermostat, and the opening temperature of the water can be noted on the thermometer.

• • •

Non-Slip Mats Add To Shopmen's Safety

A New Jersey firm is offering a line of non-skid type truck safety mats for installation over smooth surfaces such as running boards, gas tanks, body steps and cat walks on trucks and trailers. Featuring a honeycomb design for surer traction, the mat is made in standardized running board units, auxiliary stem assemblies and fifth wheel deck platforms.

• • •

Added Protection for Air Hose and Power Cable

A high degree of support and protection are provided for the air and vacuum brake hose by a new model of "pogo stick" constructed of two-piece tubular steel. Also designed to carry the elec-

tric power cable, the stick's lower piece is secured by a channel steel frame to the tractor. A coil spring provides a flexible joint with the upper tube. The electric cable passes through the entire unit and is protected at the upper end with a rubber sleeve.

• • •

Swivel Valves for Off-Highway Tires

For use on any size or type of off-highway tube or tubeless tires is a new line of swivel valves available in any length from 2½ to 30 inches. The new extension assembly stem can be attached or exchanged from outside the rim. There is a minimum protrusion towards the brake drum and air flow is three times the rate for standard truck cores.

• • •

Dock Board Adjusts To Truck Bed Alone

An Ohio firm is marketing a dock board which automatically adjusts to the proper level so that it rests on the rear of the truck bed. There are no buttons to push or levers to pull since the truck itself sets off the automatic control in this manner. The dock board automatically raises 16 inches from its normal position when an incoming truck contacts the operating arms. It then lowers itself until it rests on the truck bed. The board is rated for 20,000 pounds in both working and cross traffic positions, and requires a 24 inch pit for installation.

• • •

Economy Featured in Sleeper Cab Heater

Cost-free all night heat is claimed for a new sleeper car heater that utilizes the heat of the engine from the previous day. Operating on the radiant heat principle, the unit circulates hot water from the engine through the heater element while the engine is running. This heating unit is installed under the mattress in the sleeper cab and is designed to store enough heat to last all night without running the truck engine. A control valve is installed by the driver's seat.

• • •

Compartment Dividers for Reefer Trucks, Trailers

Polyethylene film made in curtains 10 x 10 feet in size and supported by spring loaded telescoping steel tubes are now being marketed as compartment dividers for truck and trailer refrigerated bodies. For refrigerated products that require different temperatures, these dividers can be positioned in the reefer body to make different size compartments.



LAUGH LOAD

And Then . . .

"Would you mind repeating what you said?" asked the psychiatrist of his new patient.

"I said," yelled the man, "that for some reason nobody seems to like me! Why don't you pay attention, you thimble-brained fathead!"



In Short

- Overheard in a Hollywood restaurant: "He's got that indefinable something—nothing!"

- A Beverly Hills shop is featuring an "Undo-It-Yourself Kit" — for people who goofed.

- Holdup to owner of a Chinese restaurant:

"Give me everything in the cash register."

Owner, beaming: "To take out?"

- Raving beauty: Girl who finishes last in a beauty contest.

- High fidelity: Two drunks swearing eternal allegiance.



Homely Homily

"Two heads are better than one."

"Except of course on a glass of beer."

Chatsworth Chatter

Strong Feeling

Freight Trucker's Wife: "I'm terribly worried, my husband thinks he is a horse."

Psychiatrist: "I believe I can cure him, but it will take quite a lot of money."

Freight Trucker's Wife: "Oh, money is no object, doctor. He just won the Belmont Stakes."



Can't Be

Discussing his tennis techniques, a stout, bald man panted. "My brain immediately barks out a command to my body. 'Run forward, but fast!' it says. 'Start right now! Drop the ball gracefully over the net and then walk back slowly!'"

"And then what happens?" he was asked.

"And then," replied the stout man, "my body says, 'Who—me?'"

Poor Spelling

"Good heavens! How terrible!" cried the professor as he finished reading the note left behind by his daughter who had run away.

"Why, whatever's the matter, dear?" asked his wife.

The professor handed her the letter.

"So she's eloped with that rail-roader," was the wife's calm comment.

"Well, I can't say it's a complete surprise."

"But she's spelled 'eloped' with two l's!"



Definition

A conservative is a man who will not look at the new moon, out of respect for that "ancient institution," the old one.—Jerrold.



Wise Guy

1st Truck Driver: "While they're unloading us, let's eat."

2nd Truck Driver: "Where are we going to eat?"

1st Truck Driver: "Let's eat up the street."

2nd Truck Driver: "Naw, I hate asphalt."



Quite Small

An undersized husband was endeavoring to intimidate his wife. "I warn you," he raged, "don't raise the animal in me."

"That's all right," replied the wife, "I'm not afraid of mice."

Highway Hazard

THE LIGHTS OF THE HUGE tractor-trailer auto transport blacked out as a fuse blew, and the driver found himself faced with a trip of many miles to the next service station. The resourceful driver climbed atop the truck and flicked on the headlights of a new sedan perched at the front of the second deck of the trailer.

A few minutes after getting on his way with this improved lighting system, he spotted a pair of headlights coming toward him in the blackness ahead. Suddenly, they veered from the two-lane roadway and appeared to swing up a steep embankment.

Fully expecting to find a tangled mass of wreckage, the trucker hit his air brakes and hissed to an emergency stop. There, perched high on the embankment, was a convertible with a man seated white-faced and shaken behind the wheel.

"In any trouble, Mac?" the driver called out.

"Hell, no," came the reply. "It's just that when I saw those headlights coming at me down the road, I figured 'If it's that high, how wide is it going to be?'"

Gene Coleman, *Coronet*

"Do Like He Done"

A letter, obviously written by an illiterate salesman to the manager of his home office, read as follows:

"Dear Boss: I just seen this outfit which an't never bought a dime's worth of nothing from us and I sole them a couple hundred dollars worth of guds. I am on my way to Chawgo."

Two days later a second letter arrived:

"I cum here and I sole them 40 thosend dollars worth."

Both letters were posted on the bulletin board with this note from the president:

"We been spendin too much time hear trying to spel, instead of sel. Let's watch those sails. I want ever-boddy should reed these letters from G-----, who is on the rode doin a grate job and you should go out and do like he done."



Not Yet But Soon

"There's nothing like getting up at 6 a.m., taking an ice cold shower, and running a mile before breakfast."

"How long have you been doing this?"

"I start tomorrow."



Full Measure

"I always believe in weighing my words before speaking," said Mrs. Hobson.

"And you don't give short weight, either," said her husband.



Didn't Matter to Him

"They say you married your wife because her aunt left her a fortune," a man in a club informed his companion.

"That's not true," was the reply, "I'd have married her no matter who left it to her."



Opportunity

"How much is the hotel bill?"

"Seventy-five dollars."

"Seventy-five dollars!"

"Yes—\$40 for room, \$35 for meals."

"Thirty-five dollars for meals? But we didn't eat a meal here!"

"The meals were here. If you didn't eat them, that is your fault."

"Then I will charge you \$35 for kissing my wife."

"But I didn't kiss your wife!"

"That's okay. She was here. If you didn't kiss her, that's your fault."

"Your bill will be \$40."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, November, 1909)

Friend at Delmonico's

THE scene was a gathering of some of the wealthiest men in the nation at a dinner held in New York City's fashionable Delmonico's restaurant. The guest of honor was Lord Northcliffe, owner of the influential London Times.

At the conclusion of the dinner, a corporation lawyer rose to offer a toast to their British guest. This toast, and the ones that followed, were full of warnings about the growing strength of labor unions in this country.

Finally, Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Evening Journal, rose to give his toast in turn. Brisbane, as all knew, was the self-appointed spokesman of the common people. What he had to say stunned those wealthy, powerful men with great reputations who were present at the dinner. Reprinted below are some excerpts of Brisbane's speech that was widely printed in newspapers and labor journals 50 years ago, including our own magazine:

"I want to say something for the men that are not here, for the 79 million Americans that never had a million dollars, never knew a man that had one, never got on the payroll of a millionaire.

"I don't want Northcliffe to go back to England believing that a man without a million in this country might as well hide under the table or jump off the dock.

"We are paying too much attention

here to the men that scramble for pennies, for dollars, and for millions. They are able strong men, but they are not the American nation, nor the best men in it.

"In this nation, the real power, the root of the nation, is the people—too often, like the tree's roots, hidden below in the dark and cold. But from those roots, from the people, comes all the real power.

"And when this nation, and you prosperous men face a perilous situation, as you have done in the past, and you will do in the future, you will find the man to help you and to save you, not at this table, not at Delmonico's."

Strikes—Who Benefits?

IN view of the growing anti-labor bias that is showing itself at countless bargaining tables and in a growing volume of legislation written to break unions, particularly the so-called "right to work" laws, the observations of a British writer on the strike situation that appeared in our November, 1909, Journal is vitally appropriate today.

"What sometimes appears to be an ineffectual strike often proves to be one of great effect. It must be remembered, too, that non-unionists often reap to some extent the advantages of the unionists. Indeed, in most instances they enjoy all the benefits of an advance brought about by the action of the union, and it is for them to settle with their own consciences the honesty of reaping advantages, to which they have contributed nothing. While they do not obtain the whole of the advantages of a raise, they are pretty sure to obtain some advance, because when the standard of wages has been raised it drags after it a general increase all around.

"It appears from this that union workmen are perfectly justified in refusing to work with non-union men, though the practice of doing so is far from general. The latter have done nothing to raise or sustain wages, and ought not to expect to enjoy the results of the sacrifices, the moral courage, and the contributions of the unionists.

"It is worth mentioning, too, that other trades besides the one on strike are often

benefited by an advance in the wages of those on strike. Thus, if the puddlers receive an advance of wages, the hammermen, the rollers and the laborers are pretty certain to be similarly treated.

"It is thus seen that the material advantages of a strike cannot be reckoned by taking the cost of the strike and the gain in wages, and subtracting one from the other."

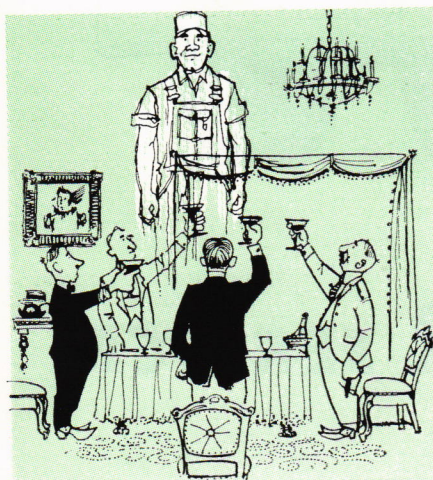
General Board Meeting

A GENERAL Board meeting was held at Indianapolis, September 30, 1909. Present at the meeting were all of the IBT national officers, including President Tobin.

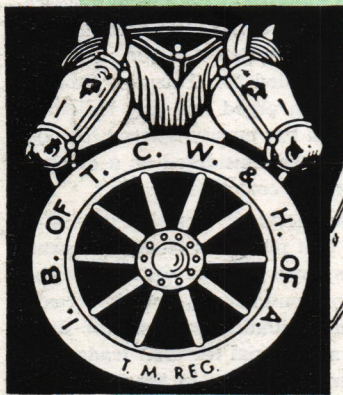
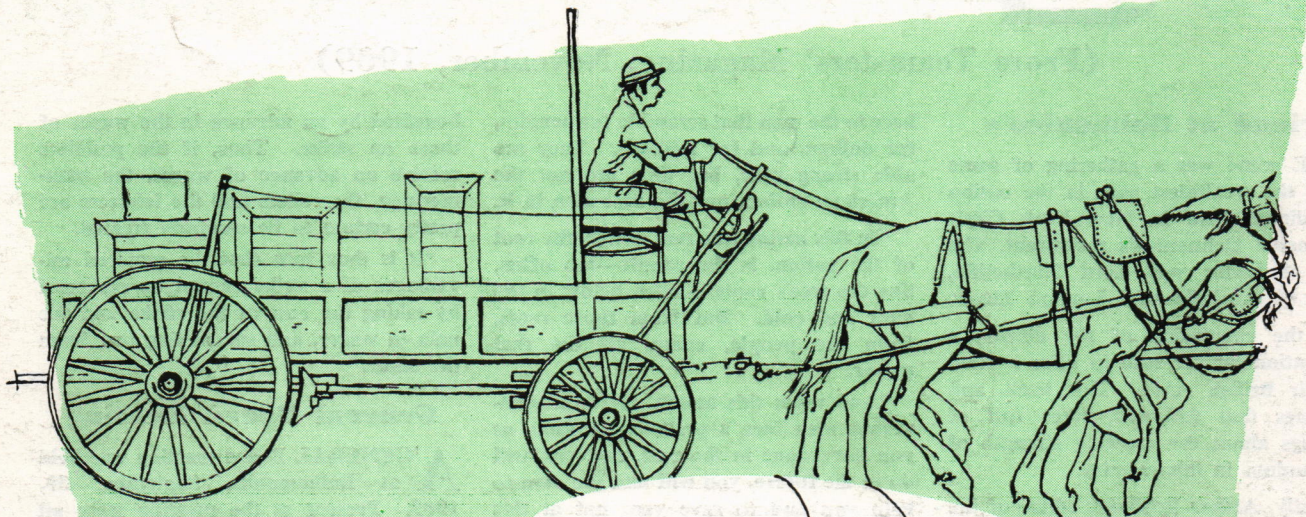
The purpose of the meeting was to consider the independent movement that was threatening our organization in New York City.

In this regard, a resolution was introduced and adopted at the meeting whereby special attention be paid to the appointment of delegates to the next convention scheduled for Toronto, Canada. The resolution urged that any individual member who has openly ignored the constitution not be considered as a delegate to the Toronto convention.

An announcement was also carried in this issue that pertained to the independent and splinter groups that are trying to divide our union and who only recently have been circulating petitions for funds to secure a new trial for their leader who is now serving a term in Sing Sing.



TODAY... as yesterday



the nation depends on

TEAMSTER SERVICE